MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

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AGRICULTURE.

HAYING.

The weather has been unfavorable for this operation in the first days of July, but grass in this quarter was not suitable for cutting, with the exception of the clovers and such other kinds as were lodged and lay close to the earth.

It is now the eighth of the month and but little hay has been secured—we hope for but little rain through the remainder of the month, and we very commonly are favored with two or three weeks of good weather in July. It becomes us to improve it to the best advantage. Hay must be made while the sun shines.

Every grown mower ought to be the owner of his scythe and ought to learn how to keep it sharp. One great fault in grinding is an attempt to make the edge too thin. If the scythe is ground razor like the edge is apt to break and be full of nicks. It is better to leave the edge with substance enough to encounter weeds and briers than to have sickle teeth to cut the grass. Be sure and grind till the scythe is brought to an edge, but leave the back of it entire. We have seen people grind away much of the back of a scythe to make a thin edge. When a mower owns his scythe he will not grind the back away, or hang over the grindstone too long.

Boys should be taught to hold the snaith pretty near to the waistband of their pants—as this gives more power over the scythe than when it is held at arms length.

When the middle of July is reached two good days are enough to make hay, provided it has been properly spread. Much is gained by stirring the swaths twice on the first day; nothing facilitates the process of drying more than stirring it and letting it have the air. When it is stirred up a second time, near the middle of the day, it is raked with more ease in the afternoon—the horse rake works the better as the hay lies lighter.

It is not prudent to let hay lie over night in winrow unless the signs of fair weather are very good. When there is not time to put up all nicely, it is better to pitch the main bulk of the winrow into small heaps, and let the scatterings lie, than to expose the whole winrow to showers. Look to the main chance when you have not time for everything—throw the main body into heaps when a shower is expected, and let the scatterings take their chance as they may. But very little hay will be lost with prudent management, for when the principal part is thrown into heaps the exposed scatterings will not sensibly give a bad shade to the hay.

It is well for farmers to be as weather-wise in hay time as sailors are in a voyage at sea. Never spread out your hay to a southeast wind. A northeaster is bad enough, but a southeast wind always brings rain when it continues a number of hours. A north wind is not natural in July, therefore it will not hold steady. A west wind is good for drying—but a southwest is best of all. When the pointer turns that way you will have more confidence than in any wind that blows. Look out when it turns down directly south, for it never stays there long—it is quite apt to move along to the southeast.

When the sun sets clear and the clouds rise, we feel pretty confident of fair weather. Yet when the sun rises clear and the clouds shut down—or as we say it goes into a cloud, we call it a bad sign for haying,—still the clouds seem to be moving in the right direction. How is this?

When the weather clears up in the night we expect it will rain again within two days. When it rains in sunshine we expect the morrow will be rainy. But all signs fail in very dry weather.

REAPING AND CRADLING GRAIN.

Winter rye will be fit for cutting before the fifteenth of July, if you intend to have the grain of a light color and the bread of the best quality. The kernel should not be too hard to be crushed between the thumb and finger. We usually let our grain stand too long in the field.

Spring rye and wheat are about two weeks later than winter grain, and we seldom cut these till the very last of July. Oats are half spoiled by standing late. They should be cut soon after they begin to change color.

Oats are liable to be struck with rust, and when this happens the straw is poor stuff. It is not necessary to let all the heads fill before cutting, for they fill up some out of the juices of the straw in case the straw is still green when it is cut.

Grain ought to stand in the shock a few days after binding, to insure its safe keeping and to make the threshing easier. Farmers are wont to let their grain stand too long in the field after it is shocked.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING. A very fine heifer of the Devon Breed, imported by Wm. Stickney of Boston, was killed by lightning in the late storm on his farm in Westminster, Vt. This was quite a loss, as Mr. S. valued her at $200. The heifer lived a week after she was struck. Her blood was turned sour—as sour as vinegar, as we are informed by Mr. Stickney, which was noticed when attempting to relieve by bleeding.

MANURE FOR FRUIT TREES. Dr. Kennicott, a leading nurseryman and fruit-grower at Chicago, says that for fruit trees, and especially the apple and quince, he has found barnyard manure, half-decayed chips, charcoal and ashes mixed, serviceable. He had tried lime, but without benefit, except on small peaty spots. Yard manure alone, particularly for peaches, plums and cherries, is deemed injurious, and should not come in contact with the root of any tree until thoroughly rotted.

SOAP SUDS FOR THE GRAPE.—A. J. Downing says "I have seen an Isabella grape produce 3,000 fine clusters of ripened fruit in a single season, by the liberal use of manure and soapsuds from the weekly wash."

The effect of soap-suds on other plants is sometimes surprising. A cypress vine which had remained stationary for a fortnight when about two inches high, immediately commenced growing after a good watering with soapsuds, and grew about six inches the first five days.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Ploughman.]

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

MR. EDITOR,—Having seen in your paper of June 15, an acknowledgement by the "Bedford Farmer," of the gift of a magnificent Bible in which the statement is made that "the political rights of woman are not recognized in the teachings of that book" I would beg permission to occupy a seat at the elbow, or one which would probably be deemed more appropriate, a place at the feet of the recipient, not being of the number of those who claim that to them of *right all power* belongs, while with the eye of a critic he scans some of the passages which relate to the position occupied by women of the Bible. In Judges 4: 4, 5, we find that "Deborah was a prophetess, the wife of Lapidoth, and she judged Israel, and the people came up to her for judgment."

During the time that Deborah judged Israel they were oppressed by a foreign foe to such an unprecedented degree of rigor, that the travellers walked through byways, the inhabitants of the villages ceased, neither was there a shield or a spear seen among the forty thousand of Israel, and the noise of the archers was heard in the places of drawing water. In the exercise of political rights she sent and called Barak to be the General of her army, and at his urgent solicitation she accompanied him to the scene of conflict and of victory, which elicited one of the finest specimens of epic poetry extant. In after years, when the form of government had been changed from a Theocracy to a Monarchy, Israel's first monarch is seen in fear and dismay lest he should be superseded in his kingly power, by the victor youth whose successful conflict with the proud champion of Philistia's hosts was celebrated by Israel's daughters, with instruments of music in answering song-movements indicative of political action to the troubled monarch. Again, during the space of six years the nations of Israel submit to the sway of queen Athaliah.

The book of the law containing the threatenings of the Almighty against the sins of Israel is brought before Judah's king.

When he had heard the words thereof he rent his clothes, and commissioned his servants to inquire of the Lord for him, and for the people, and for all Judah. Accordingly five men of the most eminent of their nation went unto "Huldah the prophetess, the wife of Shallum, who dwelt in Jerusalem in the college and communed with with her." The rights of woman, and the exercise of political rights, are thus shown "among the teachings of that book." The political constitution of society in those early ages differed widely from our own, and it does not certainly and necessarily follow that females of the Bible exercised *no* political rights because they were not called to exercise them in the same manner, that the usages of society in its present form require. It is no design of the writer to approbate the course pursued by the "mad-brained advocates of woman's rights" or to discuss the propriety of their exercise of political rights, or their admission to the right of suffrage believing the universal and the best good of mankind would be more lastingly promoted by such acquaintance with the word of eternal truth as would lead them cordially to embrace its doctrines and yield obedience to its precepts.

All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; and none may content themselves with a superficial knowledge of the teachings of the Bible, or suffer their minds to be blinded by prejudice or preconceived opinions to the essential gospel truth it contains, without incurring guilt. Let those who would tell us of its teachings be deeply imbued with its spirit, nor allude lightly to that divinely appointed institution which emanated from the Bible and in which, according to the testimony of the Bible, "every creature is *alike* most solemnly concerned, whether numbered among its friends or its enemies.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

Mass. June 20.

☞ The following neat specimen of composition is the production of Miss Harriet Frost of West Cambridge, only seventeen years of age.

PARENTS AND FRIENDS,—Need I speak of the pleasure which your presence here this afternoon gives us? you may perhaps have read it ere now in the beaming countenances before you. We have all looked forward to this day with different feelings; with feelings of pleasure and regret; with pleasure, at the anticipation of welcoming you here, that we might show to you that we have not been idle during the year that has passed, since last we assembled together. Since then, we have watched the seasons as they came and passed, we have seen the earth clothed with the living verdure of the spring, the luxuriant vegetation of the summer, the tinted foliage of the autumn, and the snowy robes of the winter.

We have seen the hand of death laid on the forms of many whom we have known and loved; and these things have forcibly impressed us with the uncertainty of life, the worth of time, and warned us to improve the present moment. We have endeavored to do so, and we trust that our efforts have not been in vain. We thank you for coming here this afternoon, and for the patience with which you have listened to our varied exercises. Your presence shows the interest which you take in our welfare as a school—an interest which we hope may continue to increase. And here may I beg leave to remark, that did you but realize how much gratification and encouragement you afford our Teacher, how great a stimulus you give to *our* exertions, how much you add to our welfare and prosperity as a school, you would not hesitate to make some sacrifice in order to be present only on an occasion like this, but you would also visit us at other times. May we not hope that you *will*?

But to return from this digression. Another year has fled: and we have all been spared to meet again. As we look back to the past, we feel that we have great reason to be thankful for the life and health which have been ours. For more than five years not a single death has occurred among our number. But though death has not entered the school-room, yet it has found its way into the family circle, and stolen thence its brightest gems. There are those here to-day to whom the past year has been the last to bloom on all that is mortal of some one whose joys and sorrows we have shared, and for whom, in our fondness, we had laid up years of gayety and usefulness. That decree whose will cannot be stayed by the weak petition of man, has completed its mission, and their forms now repose in the cheerless tomb, while their spirits have gone to try the unknown.

We saw the love-light that beamed in their eyes as they gazed on us, extinguished by the chill breath of death, the voice to which we had so often listened, sealed with the cold seal of the tomb, and all our hopes were crushed, seared and blighted. We have wept in agony at the thoughts of parting, and have felt almost to murmur at the decrees of Heaven. Truly have we thought, "are the hopes of earth, like the gentle flowers of the field: they bloom and flourish in all their glory, till autumn kisses them with its chill breath, and then they droop and die; and though other flowers may bloom near where they stood—though even the same stalk may bear other blossoms, yet those which have died can never be revived." Forgive me, dear friends if unintentionally, I have touched a chord, which has not ceased to vibrate, and wakened *too sad* memories of the past.

I have said that we have looked forward to this day with feelings of pleasure and regret: with regret, because to some of us it brings the close of our school-days; yes, we have written our last composition, we have recited our last recitation. 'T is with a mournful regret that we turn to leave the place where we have passed so many happy hours; and as we revert to the past, we regret that we have not improved our time better, and wish in vain that some portions of it might come again: Thought, ever busy, tells us that we have felt too little the responsibility which has rested upon us, and we have *not* done "whatsoever our hands found to do."

And you, our Dear Teacher, who hast been so long our faithful instructer, we would thank for your unremitting efforts in our behalf. Though we have often, in our thoughtlessness, acted contrary to your wishes, and disobeyed your orders, yet we have not been insensible to your exertions for our good, and gratitude will ever occupy a predominant part in our hearts: you have ever treated us with kindness, and the pains you have taken with our education have not been in vain; we could wish that every school had so good and kind a teacher. Though now the relation of teacher and scholar is about to be dissolved between us, yet *we* shall never forget that *it has* existed; and it will ever be our prayer that the choicest blessings of Heaven may ever be yours.

To you, our school-fellows, whom we leave, and with whom we have passed many pleasant hours, we would say, "improve your time;" and believe us, you will never regret it. But a short time, which will pass as a dream, and you, too, will be ready to bid adieu to the school-room. Years will roll away and they will bring many changes. Years will roll away and they will not find *us* here. These walls will then echo to the sound of other voices than ours; other steps will be made on the play-ground; other feet will lightly tread this room, and other forms will occupy these seats. Youthful brows that now are smooth and fair, may then be furrowed by the deep lines of care and time, and perchance of sorrow. Hearts, that now are buoyant with hope and gladness, loving and loved, may then be seared and blighted by the withering hand of disappointment. Loved ones, too, who are dear to us, may then be sleeping 'neath the sod of the valley. Years will pass away and we shall not be here. Some of us, it may be, will sleep in an early gave. Some may launch their barque on the ocean-wave and make their "home on the rolling deep;" and others may find their lot cast far from the scenes of childhood, while perhaps a *few* may remain in their native town. But who of us now present, though exposed to the many changes of a changeable world, will ever forget the pleasant hours we've spent together? Can we ever be so changed as to *wish* to forget them? Though the path-way of after-life may be one of trials and bitterness, yet will not many kind reminiscences borne on the gentle breezes of memory sweep sometimes over the heart-strings, to cheer and urge us onward in the path of duty? We will think so. Some of you, perhaps, may wonder that we are sad at the idea of leaving school,—an idea which is so pleasing to many: with us it is otherwise. We have not attended school so long as not to appreciate its advantages, and we have *never* found its restraints irksome.

"We linger while we turn away,
We cling while we depart;
And memories unmarked till now,
Come crowding on the heart;
Let what *will* lure our onward way,
Farewell 's a bitter word to say."

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for having listened so patiently to my desultory remarks, and if I have too vividly portrayed my own feelings, you will, I *know*, attribute it to the causes I have mentioned. In the name of the school, we hope on each succeeding anniversary, Providence permitting, to see you here, and also at other times. It is not probable that we shall *all* meet together again, as we have now. But though we may not meet together again on earth, yet may we all meet in Heaven, where "there are pleasures forevermore."

"We have met—and gladness round us
Hath a band of beauty twined,
Love with a genial smile hath bound us,
Heart to heart, and mind to mind.
Words of friendship have been spoken,
Hands been clasped, ne'er clasped before,
Be the friendship long unbroken,
Though the hands be clasped no more.

"We are parting—some forever,
To be sundered far and wide;
Years may roll away, but never
Bring us more all side by side.
But within our hearts deep cherished,
Memories of this hour will dwell,
As a 'thing of joy,' not perished,
But embalmed and treasured well.

"We are parting—softly breathe it—
Every low, sad, farewell tone,
That each heart may catch and wreath it
With the gems it calls its own.
True hands in each other pressing—
Moistened eye and quivering lip—
Lips invoking God's rich blessing—
Thus, O Friends, *thus* let us part."

HARRIETTE.

West Cambridge, March 20th.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

There has lately taken place at Paris, says the *Paris Presse*, in one of the rooms of the Exchange and exhibition of American cotton fabrics; and an examination of these tissues may give an idea of the competition with which our French products are threatened by the manufactures of the Union. One of the principal merchants, M. Lefort Gonsselin, after examining these specimens, has declared that American industry has made immense progress, and that that country bids fair to supplant, in the various markets of the world, France, England, and all European States, in the sale of cotton fabrics. Nevertheless, if the Americans ,having the advantage of possessing the raw article, can afford to sell cheaper than other nations, they are still an immense distance behind the French, as respects good taste, beauty of patterns, the shade and durability of dyes. They will succeed, perhaps, in driving us from the market, for the sale of ordinary articles, for which we have already such formidable competitors, in the English; but it is the French manufacturers who will continue to supply whatever is intended for the consumption of the easy classes. In 1839 American fabrics consumed 517,000 bags; that is to say 127,000 bags more than the French manufacturers used during the same year. In the United States the cotton manufacture is concentrated in six States—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. The States count 729 establishments in active operation, containing 60,546 looms, and 1,313,629 spindles. The hours of labor vary from eleven hours twenty-four minutes the minimum, to twelve hours forty-five minutes the maximum. These establishments are organized in the most perfect manner. Regularity, order and comfort, of which we have no conception in France, prevail in them.—The working rooms are almost like convents. Most particular care is taken to remove the slightest idea of insubordination and immorality. Instruction and health are provided for with incessant watchfulness, and every individual who neglects his duty or becomes addicted to intemperance, is rigorously and promptly excluded. From this results a double advantage. The person, employed become rapidly rich, and the employers find themselves indemnified for the high prices they pay for labor, by the steadiness and intelligence of that labor.

REMARKABLE EXHIBITION OF ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY.

Last evening (July 5th) our northern sky exhibited, from 9 o'clock until towards midnight, a most imposing display of electrical fire-works, rivalling and in many respects surpassing, the very beautiful artificial display of the preceding evening. A veil of foggy clouds, in general quite thin but of variable thickness, covered a thunder cloud of greater density, from which constantly darted streams of electricity of the kind denominated *chain lightning*. Scarcely a second intervened between the successive flashes which produced flickering undulations, greatly resembling what are called the 'merry dancers' of the Aurora Borealis. Occasionally the streaks of lightning themselves were seen darting in straight lines, or more commonly in curves, describing in few instances regular semicircles, but for the most part, the original flash was concealed behind the anterior veil of clouds which transmitted it in a diffusive state, as a ground glass shade transmits the light of an argand lamp, the variable thickness of the medium, by occasioning different degrees of transparency, giving the appearance of undulations. There was no rain, the wind (which was very slight,) remained constantly in the southwest—the thermometer varied little, and the barometer was scarcely affected. Stars were visible all the while in the southwest.

A word upon the philosophy of this exhibition. The phenomena were such as chiefly arise from electrical clouds at a very high elevation, where the rarified state of the air favors the escape of the electric fluid from cloud to cloud, and to great distances. The electricity which is constantly generated by the vapor as it ascends into the cold strata of the upper regions of the atmosphere, is not retained in the cloud, (as takes place near the earth) until it has acquired a degree of intensity sufficient to overcome the resistance of the dense air by which it is surrounded, and discharge itself either into a neighboring cloud in an opposite electrical state, or into the ground, but, as successive portions of the fluid are developed, they readily penetrate the rarified medium from cloud to cloud, producing a constant succession of sparks of feeble intensity, but often of great length, and effecting fantastic forms instead of the condensed and powerful flash which, in a highly concentrated state, forces its way through the non-conducting medium that is in contact with the earth. Such lightning is usually attended with no danger, and may therefore be contemplated, and afford the full measure of entertainment it is fitted to impart to the lovers of nature. D. O.

[N. Haven Pall. 6th.

WASHINGTON BOTANIC GARDENS.

THE BOTANIC GARDENS of Washington are to be among the greatest attractions of the Capital. The site selected is the handsome square of ground lying between Pennsylvania and Maryland avenues,(known as the old Botanic Garden) and separated on its east side from the grounds around the Capitol by a street. This square contains near 12 acres, and will, when graded, be laid out in various compartments adapted to the arrangement and classification of both foreign and indigenous plants and trees, to each of which it is intended to attach a durable table, on which will be painted, in legible characters, the scientific name, then the local one, native country, together with its uses as applicable to the arts, &c., &c.

The ranges of conservatories, for the protection of tropical and other tender plants during winter, will when finished, be over [illegible] in length, and the walls of some of these plant structures are already three or four feet above the surface, and towards their completion, Congress has very liberally appropriated $5000.

The nucleus of the present very large collection of plants was laid by the roots and seeds brought home by our Exploring Expedition under Capt. Wilkes. Since then through the instrumentality of officers of government, residing or visiting foreign countries in our national vessels many interesting plants have been added, so that the collection as it now stands numbers about 11,000 plants.

NEW METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING GATES AND DOORS. We have inspected some models of gates and doors constructed on Mr. Shepard's plan. The method he adopts is:—instead of hanging the gates and doors in the usual way by hinges, or running them backwards and forwards on wheels, he suspends the gates or doors to iron bars extending over the gate or door.—Attached to the top of the gates are two wheels; these wheels rest immediately on the top of the bar mentioned. When it is necessary to open the gates or doors, the bar is raised a little in the centre of the doorway by means of turning a key round and round, which unlocks the gate, and at the same time raises the bar sufficiently to form an inclined planed, upon which the gate or door, by means of rollers or wheels, runs back by its own gravity into a suitable recess in the piers or wall at each side made to receive it, and thus opens the gateway clear of all obstruction. When it is necessary to close and lock the gates, the bars upon which the gates hang are depressed a little at the ends, and the gates or doors run along the bars until the gateway or doorway is closed, and the gates locked. It appears that the London and Northwestern Railway Company have adopted this plan at one of their stations, and find it to answer much better than the ordinary mode,—this method requiring but one man to open and shut the gates, while in the ordinary plan it required six. We were shown several testimonials from architects and engineers, recommending the adoption of the invention, from the ponderous gates of a fortress or railway station down to the highly-finished door of a mansion.

[Heropath's Journal.

TO BRING THE DROWNED TO LIFE. The few days of warm weather, tempting persons to bathe in the streams and lakes, have produced so large a number of casualties in the way of drowning, that it has seemed well to us to republish the following directions by Dr. Mott, for the resuscitation of drowned persons:—

Immediately as the body is removed from the water, press the chest suddenly and forcibly downward and backward, and instantly discontinuing the pressure. Repeat this violent interruption until a pair of bellows can be procured. When obtained, introduce the muzzle well upon the base of the tongue. Surround the mouth with a towel or handkerchief, and close it. Direct a bystander to press firmly upon the projecting part of the neck, (Adam's apple) and use the bellows actively. Then press up the chest to expel the air from the lungs, to imitate the natural breathing. Continue this at least an hour, or until signs of natural breathing come on.

Wrap the body in blankets, place it near a fire, and do everything to preserve the natural warmth as well as to impart a natural heat, if possible. Everything, however, is secondary to inflating the lungs. Send for a medical man immediately.

[Avoid all frictions until respiration shall be in some degree restored.

HORSES.—Flies are a great trouble to horses at this season. They will eat the skin off the inside of their ears, and then feed upon the flesh, producing a great deal of pain and uneasiness.—This evil may be prevented by rubbing upon the inside of their ears a little grease or oil, which should be repeated occasionally.

FIRE vs. CATERPILLARS.

Some years ago, the great numbers of caterpillars that made their appearance in our fruit trees—apples, peaches and plums,—committed terrible depredation. Many trees were entirely stripped of their leaves, and of course we had but little fruit, and that scrubby. In spite of our efforts to subdue them their numbers increased annually. At last I took a pole long enough to reach up to all the nests, and on the small end of it put a coating of tar about six inches in length; around this I wound some tow or flax about half an inch thick, and covered it again with tar and tow alternately, until I had a bunch about twice the size of a cocoa nut, with tar on the outside. This completed, I took it to the trees infested, and setting fire to it with a friction match, I held it near the nests, so that the blaze would reach them.—But a moment was required to destroy both caterpillars and their nests. Such a tar knot will burn at least an hour. No harm is done to the tree, except when the nest is near some buds, even then it is inconsiderable. Having persisted in this plan, we are now but little troubled with them. It is preferable to pulling the nests down, as none of the inhabitants of the nest escape.—Not one nest in a hundred will be rebuilt. [Philadelphia Paper.

We are a little fearful of the application of fire to living trees. It surely requires but little heat to destroy the bark at the season when it does not adhere to the wood. We were told in boyhood's days that a bunch of tow wound upon a stick, set on fire and applied to the nests of worms was harmless. We tried the experiment, but found the hides of the worms were not so easily started as that of the tree.

Thirty or more years have passed, but the trees, a few years since, still retained the marks of our experiment. We believe a suitable worm brush would do the work far more safely and with less labor and expense. True, we have not tried the tar ball, and we would not be hasty in condemning what we have not tried. But the brush is cheap, safe and effectual, if faithfully used. [Ed. Culturist and Gazette.

FOOD OF PARTRIDGES AND PHEASANTS. In alluding to the game which may be reared profitably upon a farm partridges cannot be omitted. I do not believe they never pull a single ear of corn from the stalk: it is only after the stubbles are cleared of the crop that they ever feed upon grain at all. In summer, insects and seeds of grasses, and in winter the leaves of weeds and coarse grasses from below the hedges constitute their food: in the latter season they become upon such nutriment, exceedingly fat. During the continuance of a severe frost, and when the ground is covered to a considerable depth by snow, I have repeatedly examined the crops, both of partridges and pheasants, and found them filled with the leaves of grass which grow by the hedges and springs and water-rills, that have not been frozen; and the birds on such occasions, were in fact fatter than at any other season of the year.—[Thompson's Natural History of Ireland.

TO DESTROY ANTS. Various plans have been already proposed for the destruction of these insects. Rags, well saturated with turpentine thrust into the crevices where they abound, will certainly destroy them, as also will oil, if it come in contact with their bodies. Dr. Bostock found lime very servicable in expelling them, and water, in which the outer green skins of walnuts have been soaked, has been used with success; salt has also been stated to be objectionable to them. One of the simplest and most effectual [illegible] tracks, or near the mouths of their burrows, placing bits of raw meat within. The ants will greedily attack the latter, and may be destroyed from time to time by shaking the bottle over hot water. [Dr. Westwood.

TO RENOVATE OLD MEADOWS. I have lately seen a new mode of renovating old sod-bound pastures and meadows. It is to take a subsoil plough and three horses, (which make the best team,) and plough the field, overturning no furrow, but loosening the earth below, about one foot deep, harrow the same way, sow grass seed, and roll down with a heavy roller. This is the practice of a landlord who prefers grass to any other crop, and the effect is astonishing. I saw a piece that had just been served so. The sward, of course, was broken in streaks, and the grass seed was up most beautifully on these.—The unbroken strips had been stretched and moved a little, so as to expose the old root a little to air and moisture.

[American Agriculturist.

THE WHEAT CROP IN GENESEE COUNTY.—In no previous year have we known the promise of a heavy crop to be greater than now. A field sown after wheat, which last harvest yielded something over twenty bushels to the acre, will not fall, it is anticipated, under thirty bushels this year. The stalks stand about five feet high, at an average, the heads are well filled and the grain plump. A field adjoining, where clover was ploughed in the last season, will probably yield forty bushels to the acre. Harvest in this section will not be delayed, it is thought, beyond the 16th or 20th of this month, which is as early as usual. We think that what is said of the two instances spoken of above, may be applied to the crop generally hereabouts. [Rochester American.

CULTURE OF GRAPES. Frederick Hobbs, Esq. of this city, who has for a few years past been very successful in cultivating the black Hamburg and other choice kinds of grapes under glass, has adopted the plan of cultivating grapes on the south side of a high, close fence, with a "lean to" of sashes about eight feet long, reaching from the ground to the top of the fence. Mr. H. thinks there is no trouble and but little expense in cultivating grapes in this manner, and suggested that any person having a barn or shed, or close fence with a southern exposure, could succeed in raising a sufficient quantity of grapes for the use of the family with only a few feet of sash. [Bangor Whig.

CROPS OF THE WEST. A friend of ours just returned from a tour through Illinois and Michigan describes them as promising in the extreme. In Illinois wheat not only looks fair but a greater quantity is growing than ever known before. Corn too, owing to the late high prices, has been planted in unusual abundance and looks well. Wheat was nearly ready for the market, and no complaint of rust or fly. [Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CAST-IRON PIG TROUGHS. In these days of iron, when it is substituted for wood so universally, we would like to know if cast-iron troughs have ever been used in this country for feeding hogs.

Trees and vines which are kept the cleanest bear the best; like the human body, the pores of their skin become clogged with dirt, and retain gases which should escape. Trees, the bark of which has been scraped and scrubbed, become more thriving and more vigorous.

A FACT FOR DAIRYWOMEN. I. B. Philbrook, says the Vermont Chronicle, kept three cows on his farm last year, from which his mother, a lady ninety years of age, with his assistance, made, in nine months, nine hundred pounds of butter, eight hundred pounds of which were sold in the town of Hardwick. This is a fact worthy of record and emulation.

VILLAGE SCENERY.

Without any boasting, it may safely be said, that the natural features of our common country (as the speakers in Congress call her,) are as agreeable as those of any other land—whether merry England, *la belle France*, or the German fatherland. We have greater lakes, larger rivers, broader and more fertile prairies than the old world can show; and if the Alleghanies are rather dwarfish when compared to the Alps, there are peaks and summits, "castle hills" and volcanoes, in our great back-bone range of the Pacific—the Rocky Mountains—which may safely hold up their heads along with Mont Blanc and the Jungfrau.

Providence, then, has blessed the country—our country—with "natural born" features, which we may look upon and be glad. But how have we sought to deform the fair landscape here and there by little, miserable, shabby-looking towns and villages; not miserable and shabby-looking from the poverty and wretchedness of the inhabitants—for in no land is there more peace and plenty—but miserable and shabby-looking from the absence of taste, symmetry, order, space, proportion,—all that constitutes beauty. Ah, well and truly did Pope say,

"God made the country, but man made the town."

For in the one, we everywhere see utility and beauty harmoniously combined, while the other presents us but too often the reverse; that is to say, the marriage of utility and deformity.

Some of our readers may remind us that we have already preached a sermon from this text. No matter; we should be glad to preach fifty; yes, or even establish a sect—as that seems the only way of making proselytes now—whose duty it should be to convert people living in the country towns to the true faith; we mean the true rural faith, viz, that it is immoral and uncivilized to live in mean and uncouth villages, where there is no poverty, or want of intelligence in the inhabitants; that there is nothing laudable in having a piano-forte and mahogany chairs in the parlor, where the streets outside are barren of shade trees, destitute of side-walks, and populous with pigs and geese.

We are bound to admit (with a little shame and humiliation—being a native of New York, the "empire state,")—that there is one part of the Union where the millenium of country towns, and good government, and rural taste has not only commenced, but is in full domination. We mean, of course, MASSACHUSETTS. The traveller may go from one end of that State to the other, and find flourishing villages, with broad streets lined with maples and elms, behind which are goodly rows of neat and substantial dwellings, full of evidences of order, comfort and taste.—Throughout the whole state, no animals are allowed to run at large in the streets of towns and villages. Hence, so much more cleanliness than elsewhere; so much more order and neatness; so many more pretty rural lanes; so many inviting flower gardens and orchards—only separated from the passer-by by a low railing or hedge, instead of a formidable board fence. Now, if you cross the state line into New York—a State of far greater wealth than Massachusetts, as long settled and nearly as populous—you feel directly that you are in the land of "pigs and poultry," in the least agreeable sense of the word. In passing through villages and towns, the truth is still more striking, as you go to the south and west; and you feel little or nothing of that sense, of "how pleasant it must be to live here," which the traveller through Berkshire or the Connecticut valley, or the pretty villages about Boston, feels, moving his heart within him. You are [illegible]mandments, viz: thou shalt plant trees, to hide the nakedness of the streets; and thou shalt not keep pigs—except in the back yard!*

Our more reflective and inquiring readers will naturally ask, why is this better condition of things—a condition that denotes better citizens, better laws, and higher civilization—confined almost wholly to Massachusetts? To save them an infinite deal of pains-taking, research and investigation, we will tell them in a few words.—*That State is better educated than the rest.* She sees the advantage, morally and socially, of orderly, neat tasteful villages; in producing better citizens, in causing the laws to be respected, in making homes dearer and more sacred, in making domestic life and the enjoyment of property to be more truly and rightly estimated.

And these are the legitimate and natural results of this kind of improvement we so ardently desire in the outward life and appearance of rural towns. If our readers suppose us anxious for the building of good houses, and the planting of street avenues, solely that the country may look more beautiful to the eye, and that the taste shall be gratified, they do us an injustice. This is only the external sign by which we would have the country's health and beauty known, as we look for the health and beauty of its fair daughters in the presence of the rose on their cheeks. But as the latter only blooms lastingly there, when a good constitution is joined with healthful habits of mind and body, so the tasteful appearance which we long for in our country towns, we seek as the outward mark of education, moral sentiment, love of home, and refined cultivation, which makes the main difference between Massachusetts and Madagascar.

We have, in a former number, said something as to the practical manner in which "graceless villages" may be improved. We have urged the force of example in those who set about improving their own property, and shown the influence of even two or three persons in giving an air of civilization and refinement to the streets and suburbs of country towns. There is not a village in America, however badly-planned at first, or ill-built afterwards, that may not be redeemed, in a great measure, by the aid of shade trees in the streets, and a little shrubbery in the front yards, and it is never too late or too early to project improvements of this kind. Every spring and every autumn should witness a revival of associated efforts on the part of select-men, trustees of corporations, and persons of means and influence, to adorn and embellish the external condition of their towns. Those least alive to the result as regards beauty, may be roused as to the effects of increased value given to property thus improved, and villages thus rendered attractive and desirable as places of residence.

But let us now go a step further than this. In no country, perhaps, are there so many *new* villages and towns laid out every year as in the United States.

Indeed, so large is the number, that the builders and projecters are fairly at a loss for names,—ancient and modern history having been literally worn threadbare by the god-fathers, until all association with great heroes and mighty deeds is fairly beggared by this rechristening going on in our new settlements and future towns, as yet only populous to the extent of six houses. And notwithstanding the apparent vastness of our territory, the growth of new towns and new States is so wonderful—fifteen or twenty years giving a population of hundreds of thousands, where all was wilderness before—that the plan and arrangement of new towns ought to be a matter of national importance. And yet, to judge by the manner in which we see the thing done, there has not, in the whole duration of the republic, been a single word said, or a single plan formed, calculated to embody past experience or to assist in any way, the laying out of a village or town.

We have been the more struck by this fact in observing the efforts of some companies who have lately, upon the Hudson, within some twenty or more miles of New York, undertaken to lay out rural villages, with some pretension to taste and comfort; and aim, at least, at combining the advantages of the country with easy railroad access to them.

Our readers most interested in such matters as this, (and, taking our principal cities together, it is a pretty large class,) will be interested to know what is the beau-ideal of these companies, who undertake to buy tracts of land, lay them out in the best manner, and form the most complete and attractive rural villages, in order to tempt those tired of the way-worn life of side-walks, into a neighborhood where, without losing society, they can see the horizon, breathe the fresh air, and walk upon elastic greensward.

Well, the beau-ideal of these newly-planned villages is not down to the zero of dirty lanes and shadeless roadsides; but it rises, we are sorry to say, no higher than streets; lined on each side with shade-trees, and bordered with rows of houses. For the most part, those houses—cottages, we presume—are to be built on 50 feet lots; or if any buyer is not satisfied with that amount of elbow room, he may buy two lots, though certain that his neighbor will still be within twenty feet of his fence. And this is the sum total of the rural beauty, convenience and comfort of the latest plan for a rural village in the Union.* The buyer gets nothing more than he has in town, save his little patch of back and front yard, a little peep down the street, looking one way at the river, and the other way at the sky. So far from gaining anything which all inhabitants of a village should gain by the combination, one of these new villagers actually loses; for if he were to go by himself he would buy land cheaper, and have a fresh landscape of fields and hills around him, instead of houses, on all sides, almost as closely placed as in the city, which he has endeavored to fly from.

Now a rural village—newly planned in the suburbs of a great city, and planned, too, specially for those whose circumstances will allow them to own a tasteful cottage in such a village—should present attractions much higher than this. It should aim at something higher than mere rows of houses upon streets crossing each other at right angles, and bordered with shade trees. Any one may find as good shade trees, and much better house, in certain streets of the city which he leaves behind him; and if he is to give up fifty conveniences and comforts, long enjoyed in town, for the mere fact of fresh air, he had better take board during the summer months in some snug farm-house as before.

This indispensable desiderata in rural villages of this kind, are the following:—1st, a large open space, common, or park, situated in the middle of the village—not less than 20 acres; and better, if 50 or more in extent. This should be well planted with groups of trees, and kept as a lawn. The expense of mowing it would be paid by the grass in some cases, and in others a considerable part of the space might be enclosed with a wire fence, and fed by sheep or cows, like many of the public parks in England.

This park would be the nucleus or *heart of the village*, and would give it an essentially rural character. Around it should be grouped all the best cottages and residences of the place; and this would be secured by selling no lots fronting upon it of less than one-fourth of an acre in extent. Wide streets, with rows of elms or maples should diverge from the park on each side, and upon these smaller lots, but not smaller than 100 feet front, should be sold for smaller cottages.

In this way we arrive; first, by the possession of a large central space, always devoted to park or pleasure ground, and always held as joint property, and for the common use of the whole village; second, by the imperative arrangement of cottages or dwellings around it, in such a way as to secure in all parts of the village sufficient space, view, circulation of air, and broad, well-planted avenues of shade-trees.

After such a village was built, and the central park planted a few years, the inhabitants would not be contented with the mere meadow and trees, usually called a park in this country. By submitting to a small annual tax per family, they could turn the whole park, if small, or considerable portions, here and there, if large, into pleasure grounds. In the latter, there would be collected, by the combined means of the village, all the rare, hardy shrubs, trees and plants usually found in the private grounds of any amateur in America. Beds and masses of ever-blooming roses, sweet-scented climbers and the richest shrubs would thus be open to the enjoyment of all during the whole growing season. Those who had neither the means, time, nor inclination to devote to the culture of private pleasure-grounds, could thus enjoy those which belonged to all. Others might prefer to devote their own garden to fruits and vegetables, since the pleasure-grounds, which belonged to all, and which all would enjoy, would, by their greater breadth and magnitude, offer beauties and enjoyments which few private gardens can give.

The next step, after the possession of such public pleasure-grounds, would be the social and common enjoyment of them. Upon the well-mown glades of lawn, and beneath the shades of the forest trees, would be formed rustic seats. Little arbors would be placed near, where in mid-summer evenings ices would be served to all who wished them. And little by little, the musical taste of the village (with the help of those good musical folks—the German emigrants,) would organize itself into a band, which would occasionally delight the ears of all frequenters of the park with popular airs.

Do we over-rate the mental and moral influences of such a common ground of entertainment as this, when we say that the inhabitants of such a village—enjoying in this way a common interest in flowers, trees, the fresh air and sweet music, daily—would have something more healthful than the ordinary life of cities, and more refining and elevating than the common gossip of country villages?—[Downing's Horticulturist.

* We believe we must lay this latter sin at the doors of our hard working emigrants from the Emerald Isle. Wherever they settle, they cling to their ancient fraternity of porkers; and think it "no free country where pigs can't have their liberty." Newburgh is by no means a well-planned village, though scarcely surpassed for scenery; but we believe it may claim the credit of being the only one among all the towns, cities and villages of New York, where pigs and geese have not the freedom of the streets.

* We say *plan*; but we do not mean to include in this such villages as Northampton, Brookline, &c., beautiful and tasteful as they are. But they are in Massachusetts!

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

BUCKWHEAT PORRIDGE. Boil a quart of rich milk, and when it has come to a hard boil, stir in, gradually, as much buckwheat meal as will make it of the consistence of very thick mush, adding a tea-spoon of salt, (not more,) and a table-spoon of fresh butter. Five minutes after it is thick enough, remove it from the fire. If the milk is previously boiling hard, and continues to boil while the meal is going in, but little more cooking will be necessary.

Send it to table hot, and eat it with butter and sugar, or with molasses and butter.

This is sometimes called a Five Minute Pudding, from its being so soon. It is very good for children, as a plain dessert; or for supper.

Before it goes to table, you may season it with powdered ginger or nutmeg.—[Miss Leslie's Receipt Book.

RICE BALLS. Pour upon half a pound of rice three pints of boiling milk, and boil it with a little cinnamon, sugar and lemon peel, until it is quite tender; allow it to remain until it is cold, and then make it into balls. Beat up two eggs, roll the balls in it, and afterwards in grated bread-crums; fry them in lard, drain them on a piece of paper, and serve them up covered with sifted sugar.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

William Buckminster, Editor.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1850.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

This nation has been thrown into mourning by the death of its President. General Taylor died on Tuesday night after a very short illness. The country seems sensible of his loss. Our ablest men were becoming sensible of his wisdom and of his moderation in council. The times required his energy and his popularity. His loss will not be easily supplied.

The same wisdom and foresight which characterised his field campaigns were manifest in the Council Chamber; and confidence in his superior sagacity always increased with prolonged acquaintance. Our great men at Washington, who for seven months have been trying their hands at the game of pacification, are beginning to see they must raise them in support of the principles contained in the President's address in December last.

No President of this country has been so much troubled with counsellors, indoors and out, friends and foes, as Gen. Taylor. Rival aspirants for the presidential office—men professing to be of the same views in politics—have long been laboring to undermine him and to show his unfitness for the office of Chief Magistrate—or at least to show that a re-election must not be thought of. Yet with a majority in each House against him he has stood at the helm, unmoved by all the storms that could be raised by prattling orators and cunning managers, and time will show the superiority of wisdom over cunning, and of honest argument over an abundance of what is called oratory.

The President was attacked on the fourth of July with cholera morbus, which changed to a bilious remittent fever. He had all the attention bestowed upon him that affection could command, but medicine was of no avail. He died on Tuesday night at 35 minutes after ten o'clock, after an illness of five days. His last words were, "I am prepared. I have endeavored to do my duty."

Gen. Taylor was born on the 24th of November, 1784, and consequently was less than sixty-six years of age.

☞ The Committee of the Governor's Council held another Session on Monday last to hear the petitions in favor of J. W. Webster. Statements were made of a contradictory character, but the witnesses were not under oath, and no person appeared for the Commonwealth, so no perjury was committed. The Committee is to meet again on Thursday next, the eighteenth instant, to have a final hearing in his case.

If there is to be another trial why should not the State be represented? *Exparte* trials with witnesses not under oath are not well calculated to elicit truth. The Constitution provides for a government of *laws* and not of *men*.

☞ At the great fire in Philadelphia this week two hundred and fifty houses are reported to have been destroyed. The number of persons killed is not yet ascertained—it is supposed that not less than thirty lost their lives. The firemen had a battle among themselves during the conflagration.

☞ We have been trying the *Delano Horse-rake* this week. It works very well—one man can manage it and have a free ticket for a passage.

Pigs of the Suffolk Breed. Four litters of pigs, three quarter Suffolk, may be seen at the farm of the editor in Framingham. Purchasers may be accommodated with some of them.

☞ We acknowledge the favor of a dozen of eggs of the "Guelderland breed" from Mr. H. B. Coffin. We have seen some fine specimens of them at his residence in Newton.

☞ The N. E. Railroad Guide and the U. S. Railroad Guide for July are both published by Geo. R. Holbrook & Co., at 37 Court Square. The price of the first is five cents; of the second 12 1-2 cents.

☞ In the Senate of the United States Mr. Webster delivered a very handsome eulogy on President Taylor.

☞ Farmers have had a number of good hay days this week; the weather seems to be settled though the wind is often from the east.

☞ We have no doubt that the first story on our fourth page is true, the client's conduct seeming so natural.

☞ The last official act of Gen. Taylor was the signing of the Nicaragua treaty with Great Britain on Friday the fifth instant.

Harvard University.—The annual commencement is to be on Wednesday next, the 17th inst.

Powder Mill Explosion. Three of the buildings of the Exeter Powder Mills were blown up about half past 11 o'clock, yesterday forenoon. Fortunately, all the workmen but one, had gone out about half an hour before. A man named Smith, employed in the drying mill, had just been home and returned, having been in the building only about ten minutes, when it exploded, probably through some inadvertent movement made by him. His body was thrown in small and blackened fragments to a great distance. The glass of the buildings in the vicinity was broken, and the chimney tops thrown down. The side of the building in which was the best powder, was forced in, but the powder did not explode and was safely removed. The unfortunate man who lost his life, has left a widow and three children. The report of the explosion was distinctly heard all over this town, and the ascending cloud of smoke was seen from the tops of the buildings. It sounded here like the report of a tremendous heavy piece of ordnance, a mile or two distant, and the second report like the echo of the first—the third report being heard at the interval of about half a minute. [Newburyport Herald.

Fourth District. The official returns of the votes in the fourth district for Representative to Congress at the ninth trial, are as follows:—

Whole number of ballots	10,448
Necessary to a choice	5,225
John G. Palfrey received	4670
Benjamin Thompson	4657
William Parmenter	319
Bowen Buckman	185
Nathan P. Banks	107
James Russell	56
All others	134

Cincinnati, July 6.—The cholera is undoubtedly on the increase in this city, but it does not, however, create much alarm. Mr. W. W. Cooper, an old and respected merchant, died of cholera this morning, after a short illness. Mr. Cooper formerly belonged to Bristol, Conn. Another victim is Mrs. Little, the wife of the superintendent of the Little Miami Railroad. She was ill but a very short time before she died. Business is unusually dull, and the weather is very hot.

New Counterfeit. Beware of counterfeit $2's of the Rockingham Bank, Portsmouth. Paper poor, engraving coarse. They are dated Jan. 1, 1850. The filling up, names of the President and Cashier evidently done by the same person.

THE FUNERAL, CABINET, &c.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, speeches were made by Messrs. Webster, Cass, Pierce, King, and Berrien, in reference to the death of the President. Mr. Berrien eulogised the deceased in eloquent and ardent language, as a man, a General, and a President, and invoking the burial of party animosities for a proper observance of the occasion. His remarks caused a profound sensation.

A suitable committee was appointed, and appropriate resolutions were adopted, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House. An hour and a half was devoted to eulogies on the late President, from Messrs. Conrad, Winthrop, Baker, Bayly, John A. King, McClure and Marshall.

A committee of thirteen was appointed to unite with that of the Senate, in making the funeral arrangements, after which the Senate adjourned.

At 12 o'clock, President Fillmore was duly sworn in the Representatives' Hall, in a convention of both branches. He delivered a handsome inaugural address, deploring the death of General Taylor, and pledging himself to devote his best services to the promotion of the peace, prosperity and happiness of the country.

After the conclusion of the ceremonies the members of the Senate retired, and the President and officers of the Government withdrew.

The Cabinet have made a tender of their resignation to President Fillmore; they will, however, continue in office for the present.

Washington, July 10th—12 M.—Rev. Mr. Butler, chaplain of the Senate, offered a prayer appropriate to the occasion. After an interval of five minutes the Speaker took the chair.

On motion of Mr. Stanley of North Carolina, the reading of the Journal was dispensed with.

A message was received from the President of the United States, and read as follows:

Washington, July 10th, 1850. Fellow citizens of the Senate, and the House of Representatives—I have to perform the melancholy duty of announcing to you that it has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life, Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States. He deceased last evening, at the hour of half past ten o'clock, and in the midst of his family and surrounded by affectionate friends—calmly and in full possession of all his faculties. Among his last words were these which he uttered with emphatic distinctness:

"I have always done my duty—I am ready to die. My only regret is for the friends I leave behind me." Having announced to you, fellow citizens, this most affecting bereavement, and assuring you it has penetrated no heart with deeper grief than mine, it remains for me to say that I propose this day at 12 o'clock in the Hall of the House of Represenatives, in the presence of both Houses of Congress, to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution to enable me to enter on the execution of the office which this event has devolved on me. Millard Fillmore.

Mr. Morse in obedience to the suggestion contained in the melancholy announcement, moved that this House do now take a recess until 12 o'clock, at which time the House will be in readiness to receive the Senate, and the President will then take the oath of office.

Mr. Winthrop. It seems to me that the President having expressed his purpose to be here at 12 o'clock, it would be hardly more than respectful to send a message by Committee, informing him that the House are ready to receive him.

Mr. Morse accepted the modification. Mr. Winthrop moved the appointment of a Committee of three to co-operate with such as may be appointed by the Senate. The resolution was agreed to, and Messrs. Winthrop, Morse and Morehead were appointed the Committee.

The House then took recess until 12.

From the report to the Times, we learn that Mr. Winthrop spoke in the highest terms of the deceased. There were those of us who relied on him as on no other man to maintain the Constitution, on which clouds and darkness now rest. But he has been borne away from our sight in the very hour of our peril. It might be literally to which he was forced to surrender by Nature. Mr. W. was loud in his praises of Taylor, concluding by saying his death was as happy as his life was glorious.

> "None but the ashes of the brave,
> Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

Administration of the Oath to Mr. Fillmore. Washington, July 10. The House was called to order at 12 o'clock. A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had appointed a Committee to wait upon the President.

On motion of Mr. Ashmun, as the House had previously passed a similar resolution, it was laid on the table.

Judge Cranch of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, came into the hall accompanied by Mr. Morse, and took his seat at the Clerk's desk.

A few minutes elapsed, when the Senators entered, the members of the House receiving them standing. The former took their seats in the area fronting the Speaker's chair.

Every part of the hall, floor and galleries was crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Fillmore and the Cabinet next came in, and were received standing. Mr. Fillmore took seat at the Clerk's desk, and the Cabinet sat immediately in front of it.

The speaker said that the oath of office would now be administered.

Accordingly, Judge Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit and District Court, administered it to Mr. Fillmore, as laid down in the Constitution. The President, Senate and Cabinet then retired.

The Philadelphia North American of Wednesday, says:—

The President was sensible of his critical condition this morning, and when he was spoken to on the subject, he said he was prepared to die, if it was the will of God, as he had nothing to reproach his conscience with in the discharge of public or private obligations. He did not doubt that he might have erred, but he felt that he had not done so intentionally.

Throughout the day, whenever he was awake he was composed, and perfectly resigned to the result which he foresaw was inevitable; and while he avowed that it was painful to be separated from family and friends, he at the same time expressed his entire readiness to obey the decrees of Providence. His dying hours exhibited the same calm composure which he had evinced during the perils of the battle field, and impressed those who were near him with a forcible conviction of his eminent merits as a Hero and a Christian.

☞ The Messages and orders from President Fillmore appear officially in the National Intelligencer instead of the Republic.

The Union announces the resignation of the entire Cabinet immediately after the death of the President, and also intimates that Mr. Webster has been invited to the State department, but will not assume the duties of that department until the compromise scheme in the Senate has been voted upon.

Hon. J. M. Clayton was seriously indisposed last evening.

☞ The statements of the formation of a new cabinet have no authenticity. Popular rumor has made out the following list which was circulated in the city, yesterday afternoon:—Webster, Secretary of State; Mangum, Secretary of War; Evans, Secretary of the Treasury; King of Georgia, Secretary of the Navy; J. C. Wright of Ohio, Postmaster; Morehead of Kentucky, Attorney General.

Mr. Frederick A. Burnham, (of the firm of Burnham & Brothers, antiquarian booksellers, Cornhill,) died at his residence, No. 50 School street, on Saturday evening, in consequence of the fatal effects of a dose of laudanum, which he had taken during the afternoon, for the purpose of quieting his nerves.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

Halifax, (N. S.) Telegraph Office, Thursday Morning, July 11, 1850.

The Hibernia, from Liverpool, arrived at six o'clock, and sailed at half-past 7 o'clock for Boston. Weather mild; wind southeast.

BUSINESS AND PROSPECTS.

The weather continues extremely favorable throughout England. Advices from manufacturing districts continue satisfactory. At Nottingham the lace trade has improved. At Leicester great confidence is expressed as to future prospects, and from Leeds, Bradford, Halifax and Rochdale, all the letters speak of full employment and steady markets. At Manchester, however, there has as yet been no improvement.

At Havre, the Cotton market was active up to Thursday at an advance of 2f. to 2½f. on last week's rates. Sales on Thursday, 2300 bales.

The steamer Atlantic arrived at Liverpool at 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and took the whole town by surprise. Her log is published, from which it appears that during the six last days of the voyage she accomplished a greater distance than any other steamer afloat. On the 24th, with a head wind, she ran 319 miles in the 24 hours. She was advertised to leave on the 10th instant, and will contest the race with the Asia, which leaves for Boston on the 13th.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The ministry have been sustained by the Commons in the Greek affair by a majority of 46. The question of the increase of Louis Napoleon's salary has received the sanction of the French Assembly. It is said that Gen. Narvaez has had a warm discussion with the minister of the United States, in which he expressed the astonishment and regret of the Spanish government, that the government of the United States had not only not prevented the expedition of Lopez from being prepared in the States, but had allowed it to depart with the object of attacking Cuba. It is also reported that the Spanish minister has addressed a warm remonstrance to Washington embodying the views of the Spanish government, and that this note is not written in a very amicable spirit.

ENGLAND.

The chief feature of the news of the week, is the debate in the House of Commons relative to the policy of Ministers on the Greek question, and a cowardly assault upon the Queen by a man named Platt formerly an officer in the 10th dragoons. The offence was committed against her Majesty in the following manner:—Shortly after 6 o'clock on Thursday evening the Queen was leaving Cambridge House in company with Prince Albert, when from amongst the crowd assembled to witness her departure, a man walked out with a walking cane in his hand, and struck her on the head and face repeatedly, but fortunately the blows aimed only demolished her bonnet. The miscreant has been taken into custody.

In Parliament on Monday night, Mr. Roebuck brought forward his condemnatory motion relative to the policy of the government on the Greek question, and an exciting and very able debate was kept up, every successive night, with varied success to both parties till Friday, when a division resulted in a majority of 46 in favor of Ministers, in a House of 574. This vote is said not to be a fair index of the state of public feeling in England, as the deepest intrigues are on foot to compel the present ministry to resign.

Lord Palmerston's speech in vindication of his conduct, is said to have been brilliant. According to Mr. Gladstone, he spoke from the dark of one day to the dawn of another, and made a gigantic, intellectual and physical effort.

FRANCE.

The bill for the increase of the President's salary was finally voted on Monday. It confirms in effect, all the demands made by the President and resisted by the committee. The measure was carried by the same number, a majority of 46, which have retained the English ministry in power, for a short time.

The President has *modestly* accepted the bill in the name of the French Republic and himself, as the united expression of the will of France in appreciation of his services. Government look upon the carrying of this bill as a great victory, and the friends of order are congratulating themselves upon the feeling which has been displayed.

Gen. LaHitte announced to the Assembly on Monday, the conclusion of the favorable negociations with England respecting the Greek affair, the republic hopes that it will be evident to all, that from the first to the last act of that long negotiation, its conduct was only inspired by the sentiment of national dignity, by a spirit of conciliation, and a desire of maintaining general peace. This communication was received with loud applause on the right.

M. de Lamartine embarked at Marseilles for the East on the morning of the 21st inst, accompanied by his lady. He proposes being back in the month of September.

Paris, Thursday. The conspiracy discovered at Oran, in Algiers, is said to have had extensive ramifications. In France great numbers of persons belonging to secret societies in Paris and the Provinces have been arrested. Gen. Changarnier is on the most friendly terms with the President.

The President of the Republic has given a grand dinner to-day to the Marquis and Marchioness of Normandy, and the diplomatic corps. It is considered that its real object was to show the world that any temporary coolness between the two governments has now passed away.—Funds at a fourth per cent. higher; 5's closing at 94 20.

GERMANY.

The Parliament of Erfurt will meet again in August. The idea of a third German Union has been formally avowed, and proposed to be carried into effect by the government of Hanover. It is the plan of a North German Union, to be formed of Hanover, Oldenburg, the free cities, those smaller states that are naturally allied to Hanover. The principle of the alliance is that of free trade. The movement of the South German manufacturers, in favor of high protective duties, sanctioned by the Prussian Minister of Commerce, has induced Hanover to announce distinctly the plan of this third league.

M. Hastendeg, Chief Minister of Hesse Cassel, has been found guilty of embezzling the public funds. Another account says he has been convicted of forgery.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

It is expected that the Emperor will be crowned in July, when it is said a general amnesty will be given to all state prisoners or political offenders. On the authority of the Pesth Zeitung, it is stated that all the officers who, before the revolution, had quitted the Imperial service and enlisted under the banner of Hungary, and who were afterwards condemned for so doing, are to be set at liberty forthwith. The full pardon of several has already been announced.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Letters from Belgrade state that a revolution against the Turks had broken out in Bulgara. The Districts of Widden, Gurgyssoba and Belgradcicza are stated to be in open insurrection; the insurgents were marching against the fort of Belgradcicza, which contains but a small garrison, but an immense quantity of munitions of war. Another statement is that the fort is already in their hands. The Russian army is receiving great augmentation, but for what purpose has not been stated.

SPAIN.

The news from Cuba still absorbs public attention. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a note to the American Plenipotentiary, in which among other observations, he says, the conduct of one of the States of the Union, puts one in mind of the habits of the inhabitants of Barbary.

ITALY.

The position of Rome is still most unsatisfactory. A commission of cardinals have been named to discuss the affairs of the country, and we are told that the police has been placed under the Austrian military authority.

At Naples a frightful accident occurred on the 18th June. A part of the Grenaglio, an immense edifice used as a barrack for troops, gave way and fell down, involving 400 or 500 persons in the ruins.

MARKETS.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet, but firm. Sales of the week upwards of 55,000 bales, of which speculators took 22,000 and exporters 11,000. Flour dull, but unchanged in price. Corn, white, 1 to 1 6, and yellow 2s per qr lower. Provisions—limited stock and increased demand for Shoulders, at an advance of 2s per cwt; in all other descriptions, the market has a declining tendency. Lard in fair demand, at steady rates. Coffee in steady demand at full prices. At London, on Friday, the market was very firm. Sugar firm, but little doing, dealers waiting the reduction of duty. Tea—Greens are 1d per lb dearer, and the market generally has an advancing tendency.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, Sunday Evening. The steamer Philadelphia, from Chagres, has just arrived, with California dates to the 1st June, and gold dust to the amount of $2,000,000 on freight, and $500,000 in the hand of passengers. The steamer Oregon had arrived at Panama, with gold to the amount of $3,000,000.

The Alta California of June 1st records the death of the following persons, late from the Atlantic States: at Honolulu, Charles Bent, a native of Boston; at Sacramento City, Albertis Olmstead, formerly of Hartford Ct; at Columbia, Charles W. Rand, of Manchester, N. H.

Further particulars are received of the fire at San Francisco, with a diagram view of it, executed by Mr. Eastman, late of Boston.

The accounts from the mines are not so encouraging. The rivers are so swollen that the mining operations are interrupted for the present. A letter from Stratford Bay represents matters as very dull there, and the mercury standing at 122 in the shade.

Accounts are received of a fearful slaughter of Clear Lake Indians, by an expedition from the United States garrison at Sonoma. A body of about 300 of the Indians were surprised and shot down indiscriminately.

The Philadelphia made her passage out in 9 days, and back in 8 days and 22 hours. She brings 82 passengers. The Georgia sailed from Chagres 24 hours before her.

The following is a list of consignments of gold by this arrival:

Boston—Henry A. Peirce, $15,000; George W. Simmons, $4000; Minot & Hooper, $33,000; E. D. Brigham & Co. $7000; Luther Felton & Son, $4000; Z. Jellison, $6000; Reed, Wade & Co. $15,000; J. J. Mahony, $1397; William Perkins, $7000; J. B. Upton, $19,684; Sampson & Tappan, $14,000; J. W. Forbes, $15,000; Carter & Treadwell, $2500.

Salem, Mass.—B. A. West, $15,000; John Bertram, $30,000; F. M. Creamer, $4500.

Plymouth, Mass.—John Russell, $5000.

New London, Ct.—Henry P. Haven, $2372; G. A. Simmons, $3110; Philip Anthony, $5576.

Mystic, Ct.—J. & W. P. Randall, $4300.

A collision, which resulted in loss of life, took place between the Americans and natives, a short time previous to the sailing of the Philadelphia. It originated in the Americans striking some natives, who upset them in a canoe. The matter was finally settled by the Alcalde and American Consul. One native was killed and two or three others wounded.

The British ship of war Inconstant was at Mazatlan, to sail on the 29th for England.

The Brazilian slaver, lately captured and taken into Kingston, has been condemned and is about being broken up.

Further Indian Depredations. General Thomas J. Green ordered out two companies of mounted riflemen, who marched in the direction of Deer Creek (Sacramento Valley) on the 7th. Lieut. Vell, with 10 men, encountered a large number of Indians, and killed 5, and took 6 prisoners. On the 18th the command scoured the country in the region of Deer Creek and Bear River. On the 19th they followed the trail to Col. Holt's mill, where he was murdered. The white settlement was found to be abandoned.

On the 20th the Indians, 200 or 300 strong, were discovered within 2 miles of Bear River, upon an elevated conical hill. An engagement took place, in which 17 Indians were killed, and a number wounded. About 50 of the State Volunteers were engaged. None were killed; but Capt. Hoyt, Lieut. Lewis, and Capt. Russell were wounded. Major F. Emory, the brother of Major Emory, United States Topographical Engineers of the boundry commission, was shot through the thigh with a rifle ball. He was Aid-de-Camp to Gen T. J. Green.

On the 25th, the Indian chiefs, Wetmas, Buckler and Pooltel, came in by permission, and entered into a treaty of peace between the three tribes, severally represented, and the State of California and government of the United States. The treaty is sensible and comprehensive.

The Sacramento Transcript says, Capt. C. C. Catlett, on his way up the river yesterday, from down below, stated while the steamer was detained at our landing that a Lieutenant of Dragoons had just returned to Benicia, bringing reports of the engagements between the Indians and our troops. It appears that a company of Infantry and another of Dragoons had left Sonoma and overtaken and fought the Indians at Clear Lake; and again on Russian run: 2 of the troops were badly wounded, and from 180 to 300 Indians killed.

The Mines, &c. The Sacramento mines are not yielding a very rich bounty this season. The rivers continue very high, and many who had gone up to the mines have returned to San Francisco to wait the falling of the waters.

Troubles breaking out at Southern mines and the high state of the water in the Sacramento has a depressing effect on mercantile speculations in San Francisco.

The troubles at the Southern mines were occasioned by foreign miners refusing to pay the tax imposed upon them by the State for the privilege of mining. At last accounts they had begun to pay the tax. The Chilians were the first to answer the demand of the Collector.

Affairs at San Francisco. San Francisco was recovering fast from the effects of the late disastrous fire. The gold had commenced to flow in from the mines, and business had revived. A block of quartz gold has been procured at the expense of the State to be contributed to the Monument at Washington. Its weight is 125 pounds.

Gov. Burnett has recovered from his sickness.

A new paper, the San Francisco Herald, has been started.

The foreign working population of Sonoma is 10,000. All was quiet.

The arrivals at San Francisco, from April 15 to May 29th, were 5090 Americans and 1988 foreigners.

The Alta California says, the news from the Gila and Colorado rivers recently received, is very gloomy and distressing, and requires the immediate action of the military department of the country for the adoption of measures, which shall relieve the immigrants now *en route*, from the barbarities, which there is little reason to doubt they will experience from the numerous savage tribes, which now infest their path.

Charitable institutions are springing up all over the country. The banking interest in Sacramento City is rising to considerrble importance and some of the oldest houses in the town have adopted this business.

Miscellaneous. The city of San Francisco has commenced a municipal career under the charter. The liabilities of the city are now over $200,000, and the treasury is at present empty. The assessors are employed busily at their duty. They are not nearly through yet; but their labors have developed one thing that has astonished even the most sanguine among us, in regard to the amount of wealth in this city—they announce the taxable property in San Francisco as likely to exceed *three hundred millions of dollars!*

The foreigners in Tuolumne county have presented a strong resistance to the enforcement of the late tax law. The sheriff of the county, in attempting to compel the foreigners to yield, was killed by them, and one or two of his posse wounded. This caused the American miners to turn out *en masse*, and at last accounts about one hundred of the foreigners had been arrested.

The block of gold-bearing quartz sent by California for the Washington Monument is from the Mariposa diggings, near Fremont's mines, and weighs about 125 pounds. In shape it is irregular, approaching a square, its sides varying from eighteen to twenty inches in length. It averages in thickness nine inches—across its surface diagonally it is twenty-one inches by measurement. Very little gold is perceptible to the naked eye, but it is estimated to contain about eighty dollars worth.

Not All Depraved. On yesterday we were told of a notorious New York burglar, who came among the earliest in this country, performing an act of honesty that would do credit to any one. When he arrived here no body knew him, and he went to work as hard as other people. When he got his pile and was leaving for the States, one of his new friends got him to take a large sum of money to his family. After the reformed burglar started some time, the one who sent the funds with him found out whom it was he trusted. He was quite in despair about his confidence, when a letter from his family announced the safe arrival of the dust, and of the pains taken by the bearer to deliver it safely. There is hope of that man yet. [Pacific News, May 30th.

TREMENDOUS FIRE.

Philadelphia, July 9. A fire broke out this evening in a five story warehouse on the wharf below Vine street, entirely consuming the buildings through to Water street, and utterly demolishing Ridgway & Badd's establishment, and seriously damaging a number of stores and dwellings on the west side of Water street. A large quantity of gun powder and saltpetre, stored in a cellar, exploded, by which some 15 or 20 persons were blown into the river, and 10 or 12 were severely injured.

The fire broke out in the store No. 70 North Delaware Avenue, at half past 4 o'clock. The building was occupied for storage purposes, and when the fire was discovered, it had already made considerable headway, with the flames spreading in every direction. But a short time elapsed before that large building through Water street, was enveloped in flames. The one adjoining, north, No. 80, was on fire, as well as the one south, No. 76, before the devouring elements had reached the ground floor of the building in which the fire originated. The terrific explosions of saltpetre rent the walls asunder, throwing the flames of the combustible matter in all directions, by which the fire was communicated to a large number of houses, which will be detailed hereafter.

Delaware Avenue was filled with a mass of human beings, among whom were several hundred of our valiant and noble firemen. The first explosion did not seem to cause much excitement with the people, nor did the second except some slight fears for their safety, when they moved toward the eastern edges of the wharves. The third explosion was fatal in many cases and proved the death of a number of men, women and children, on Delaware avenue and Water street. The scene presented was frightful indeed, appalling in the extreme, and such as we cannot and will not attempt to describe. On the eastern front of the above stores, where the third and last explosion of the saltpetre occurred, the rush was terrific. Men and boys—firemen and bystanders rushed away from the conflagration, and as they endeavored to get beyond the reach of danger hundreds of them rolled over each other, while running and jumping on the large collection of cotton and other goods, or on the wharves, several were knocked down, as if dead, and hundreds run over them causing legs and arms to be broken and wounds inflicted of a very serious character. In the fright some were thrown into the Delaware, while a large number jumped voluntarily in to shield themselves from the bricks and cinders thrown from the burning stores.

The fire then extended through Front street, from near Race, to above Callowhill, then through Vine to Second, through John, Newmarket, and Second, from New, up to Callowhill street, destroying at least 400 houses, as far as we have been able to learn. We give the following list of the killed and wounded:—David Milford, a member of the Northern Liberty's hose, killed; in Water street, at the time of the third explosion. Mortimer Morris, a fireman; a young girl, three men, and two boys, were drowned in the Delaware, at the time of the third explosion, in attempting to jump on board a schooner; Marcura Martin, a young man aged 16, was carried to the Hospital, awfully burned: he died almost as soon as he entered. A fireman was burned to a crisp, in Water street. David May, a young man, was instantly killed by being struck on the head with a brick. Wm. V. Buckman had both legs broken. Thomas Stees, a member of the Vigilant Engine Company, was seriously injured by being crushed between the Engine and falling bricks, at the explosion. A long list might be made of those taken to the Hospital, of fractured arms and other wounds, many of which will prove fatal.

The fire encompasses two squares round, extending from race street to Callowhill, and from the river to second street; certainly not less than two hundred and fifty houses are destroyed on Water street, from Race to Vine, all old fashioned dwellings occupied generally by poor people, tenanted by thirty families in some of the houses. Their sufferings are awful.

Another Account. [Philadelphia.]

Philadelphia, July 10.—After the most diligent inquiry we have been able to obtain a complete list of the killed, wounded and missing. From all the information in regard to the most melancholy part of the story of yesterday's disaster, we feel safe in stating the numbers as follows; Killed, 30; wounded, 100; drowned 9; missing, 17—total 156. The following statement—though necessarily inaccurate and of course not official, will, we think, turn out to be nearly correct, as to the sums insured.

The Fire Association, $100,000; Franklin office $75,000; Reliance, $50,000; American, $50,000; Mutual $75,000; North American, $30,000; Insurance Company of State of Pennsylvania, $20,000; Delaware Mutual, $8000; Pennsylvania, $15,000, Spring Garden, $3000; County Insurance Company, $25,000. Total 458,000. The loss of the Fire Association may not go beyond $25,000, that of the Franklin and Hand in Hand, $50,000 each, and that of the American $30,000. In no one instance will the loss be likely to exceed our estimate, taking it for granted that there is the same amount of property uninsured, which is a very reasonable supposition, the entire loss may be stated at from $900,000 to $1,000,000.

The loss of John Brock, in whose building the fire and explosion occurred is about $35,000 which is fully covered by insurance in different offices, among which are the Franklin and County offices. John Brock, Sons & Co. had in storage in their building saltpetre, brimstone, sugar, molasses, &c., to the amount of $12,000. They say the quanuntity of saltpetre was not very large, and they pledge their word and honor, and business reputation that there was not a pound of powder in store. Many persons have been under the impression that the explosion which was so fatal was caused by gunpowder. Messrs. Brock & Co. give the most sacred assurance that such was not the case.

Messrs. Ridgway and Budd had in store 8000 barrels of flour. They estimate their loss at $10,000; they have policy that will more than cover this. A. Wright and Nephew had in store an immense quantity of salt, flour, wheat, and clover seed, and their loss will reach $20,000. They are amply insured. Dr. Jones's Drug Warehouse was insured for $15,000. The store and stock were valued at about $30,000.

The above firms comprise all the heavy business houses that were burnt out. A great many thieves have been arrested by the police and have been sent to Prison by the Mayor of the city and the Northern Liberties.

This morning a number of charred trunks and skulls of human beings were removed from the ruins. Seven whole bodies of men, women and children were also found under the fallen bricks and were taken to the station house. Numerous half-distracted fathers, mothers, sisters and brothers, visited the scene of fire and the station houses to-day in search of missing friends, and thousands of people were collected about the burnt districts, the blackened and desolate appearance of which no pen can describe.

Fourth of July Accidents.—The usual quantity of accidents, great and small, occurred on the national anniversary. At New Haven, a twin child of a Mr. Welch, a girl of eleven years of age, ran before the mouth of a cannon, just as it was fired off, was struck by the wad on the temple, which tore off the front of her skull and killed her instantly. At Newburyport, a boy with a powder horn upon his neck, had a bunch of burning crackers thrown upon him—the powder exploded, and he is in danger of losing both his eyes. In Portland, a man was thrown, while leading the horses of an engine company, which had got frightened in the procession, and was badly injured. There were several minor accidents at New York, one of which was a severe burning of a lady, who had a bunch of crackers fired in her face, but no deaths are mentioned. At St. Johnsbury, Vt., a young man named Wm. Hoyt was wounded in the head by the bursting of a gun barrel, which went into the brain an inch and a half. The piece has been extracted, but the man remains in a critical situation.

Monster Dividend. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company, of which Messrs Howland & Aspinwall are the representatives, have declared a dividend of fifty per cent—their first dividend. This company started, we believe, with a capital not exceeding $600,000. It has since purchased the steamships Unicorn, Tennessee, Cherokee, and Philadelphia, for which there must have been paid all of $700,000. This fact, considered in connection with the dividend above mentioned, will afford some idea of the profits of the business. [Journal of Commerce.

Cholera at the West.—The Mayor of Wheeling, Pa., has issued a proclamation that the 17th inst. be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, to avert the spread of cholera. Several sudden deaths have occurred. At Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 11th, several fatal cases of cholera were reported, which were supposed to have been brought up the river on the boats.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr John H. Hutchinson, of Frankfort, Me, to Miss Carolina C. Grant, of Boston; Mr Edward J. McLean to Miss Maria Louisa Bradford; Mr Franklin Hall to Miss A. Roundy, both of Boston; Mr George Fisher to Miss Sarah Jane Fuller; Mr George F. Draper to Miss Olivia Collins.

June 4, Mr George W. Brown to Miss Rouena C Thayer, both of Boston.

July 10, Dr R. S. Warre, of Waltham, to Miss Susan Elizabeth, daughter of M. Bates, Esq, of Boston.

July 5, Mr Elisha Morse, of Worcester, to Miss Ann Maria Morse, of Boston.

July 8, by Rev Phineas Stow, Mr Daniel A. Lamprey, of Boston, to Miss Mary M. Coffin, of Reading, Mass.

In Milton, July 2, Charles G. Loring, Esq, of this city, to Mrs Cornelia Goddard, of M.

In Newburyport, July 4, Capt John Cheny to Miss Alice Riley, of Boston.

In Barnstable, July 1, by the Rev J. D. Farnsworth, Mr Peter O. Alden, of Sandwich, to Miss Nancy F. Otis, of B.

In Portsmouth, Mr Alexander Burton, of Boston, to Miss Elizabeth Hewes.

DEATHS.

In this city, July 9, Mrs Hannah Williams, 61 yrs; Mrs Ann Wheeler, 95 yrs; July 8, Chas Francis, only son of Chas J. and Caroline C. Emerson, 6 yrs; July 10, Elizabeth W. Bugbee, aged 62 yrs.

July 5, Mr Frederick W. A. S. Brown, 58 yrs.

July 6, William Henry, son of Amos W. and Charlotte Cross, 19 mos; July 7th, Mr Calvin Page, 66 yrs

July 6, George Edward, only son of John C. and Sarah B. Kelley, 1 year 2 mos; July 7, Solomon Munroe, 68 yrs.

July 9, Deacon James Loring, aged 80 years.

In Charlestown, July 10, Samuel Dexter, son of Samuel and Nancy Small, 9 yrs.

In Charlestown, July 7, Mr Gilbert Tufts, 72 years 3 mos.

In Cambridge, July 4, Francis Lyman, son of Israel Hadley, 14 years 10 mos.

In Chelsea, 4th inst, George Frederick, youngest child of John and Julia P. Sale, 22 mos 13 days.

In Dorchester, July 9, Royal F. eldest son of the late Royal L. Porter, formerly editor and proprietor of the semi-weekly Traveller, 16 yrs.

In Waltham, July 4, Lucy Ann, youngest daughter of Adam and Mary Ann Whitney, 1 year 7 mos.

In Portsmouth, June 30, of consumption, Mr William B. Green, aged about 35 yrs; Mrs Lucy Hill, widow of Elisha Hill, Esq, 68 yrs.

In Lancaster, Mass, July 6, Joseph Maynard, 65 yrs.

In Amherst, July 6, Eliza, wife of Dr Timothy J Gridley, 57 years.

In Cornish, N. H, July 2, Mr Nathaniel Huggins, 69 yrs; also Sarah Huggins, wife of Nathaniel Huggins, on same day, 67 yrs

In Greenland, N. H. Hon William Pickering, formerly Treasurer of the State, and Collector of the Port of Portsmouth, 72 years.

In Providence, R. I. July 9, Mrs Amy Babbitt, daughter of the late Daniel Tefft, 91 yrs.

In San Francisco, California, Mr Charles W, son of Mr James Nute, of Boston, 20 yrs.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN BOSTON, for the week ending on July 6,—54.

Males, 31. Females, 23. Children under 5 years of age, 20.

Causes—Abscess 1, accidental 2, anemia 1, apoplexy 1, disease of bowels 1, inflammation of do 1, disease of brain 1, bronchitis 1, consumption 6, convulsions 2, cholera (so reported) 1, canker 2, croup 1, childbed 2, dysentery 3, diarrhœa 1, dropsy 1, do of brain 1, hooping cough 1, infantile diseases 2, disease of kidney 1, marasmus 1, measles 1, old age 2, small pox 8, suicide 1, scalded 1, teething 1.

The above includes 7 deaths at the City Institutions.—Americans 27; foreigners and children of foreigners 27.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing July 14.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon rises.	Length of Days.
Sunday.	4 35	7 36	10 56	15 1
Monday.	4 36	7 35	11 28	14 59
Tuesday.	4 37	7 34	11 59	14 57
Wednesday	4 38	7 34	morn.	14 56
Thursday.	4 39	7 33	0 31	14 54
Friday.	4 39	7 32	1 5	14 53
Saturday.	4 40	7 32	1 42	14 52

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

ASHES—There is no material change in the market; some sales of Pots at 6c, and Pearls at 6½c per lb, cash.

COAL—The arrivals from the Provinces have been large—but a considerable portion was previously contracted for; sales of several cargoes of Pictou at $5,75, and a cargo of Sydney at $6,12½ per chaldron, cash.

COFFEE—The transactions have only been to a moderate extent, but holders are firm, as the stock is small and not much expected at present; sales of 300 bags St Domingo at 8½c; 5u do do, 8½c, and some lots Java at 11½a12c per lb, 6 mos.

FISH—The arrivals of Codfish have been large, but the demand has been fair; sales of about 4000 qtls, large at $2, 25a2,37½; one cargo at 2,50; mixed at 2,17a2,25; small at $1.7 per qtl, loose; Hake is selling at $1 per qtl, and not many in the market; Pollock are dull at 75a87½c, loose; Mackerel are dull; sales of No 3 at $4; No 1 are nominal at $8; No 2 at $6 per bbl, cash; the market closes with more firmness; one cargo of No 3 Mackerel sold at $4,12½ per bbl, cash; no Fish of any kind afloat unsold.

HAY—Sales of Eastern pressed at $12a12,50 per ton, cash. There is a good inquiry for shipment, and several hundred tons have been sold on speculation.

HIDES—The market continues firm, but the demand is moderate, as tanners do not buy many at this season of the year; sales of a few Buenos Ayres at 13c; 12,000 Rio Grande at 12½c; 600 Mexican at 11½c; 500 Western at 10½c, per lb, 6 mos.

HOPS—The sales are limited to small lots by retail, at 14c per lb, cash.

LEATHER—There have been large arrivals, but the demand continues good, and sales are making at quoted rates.

LIME—The demand is quite limited, although not much has arrived; sales of Thomaston at 60c per cask, which is a decline.

METALS—Sheathing Copper is nominally held at 21c; English and American yellow sheathing Metal in moderate demand at 17a17½c per lb, 6 mos. Iron is quiet; small sales of Scotch Pig, Gartsherrie brand, from store, at $2 ,50a22 per ton, 3 mos; Nails are dull at 3½c per lb, 6 mos. There is not much inquiry for Lead; Galena soft is held at 4½c per lb, cash. Sales of 300 slabs Reverly Tin at 15½c per lb, cash.

MOLASSES—The market remains much in the same state as last week; sales of 300 hhds Cuba sweet at 21c; a cargo of Cuba, part sweet and part sour, at 21c for sweet, at 18½c for sour; 100 hhds sour at 19c; a cargo of Trinidad, ordinary, to go out of the market, at 21c; a cargo of Cienfuegos at something under 26c per gallon, 6 mos.

OILS—The transactions in Linseed have been to no great extent, as the article is generally held above the views of buyers; sales of 2000 gallons English at 77a78c; small lots of American at 74a75c per gallon, cash; Lard Oil is in good demand; No 1 at 60a62c, and extra at 70a72c; Olive, in casks, dull, at 95c per gallon, 6 mos. Sperm is in good demand, with sales of Winter unbleached at $1,23a1,25; do bleached, $1,28a1,30; Spring and Fall, $1,18a1 23; Crude, $1,18a1,20; Whale, cruise, 52c; refined 60a63c per gallon, cash.

PROVISIONS—There has been a steady demand for the trade, but no large operations; sales of Prime Pork at $9a9,25; Mess, 11a11,50; clear 12,50, and extra clear $13 per bbl, 4 mos. Beef is in fair demand; Western mess at 10a10,50 for common to good, and $11 for choice brands; Eastern 9,50a10 per bbl, 4 mos. Lard is in fair demand at 7a7½c in bbls and kegs, 200 lbs selling at latter quotation, 4 mos. Hams are in good demand: Western at 8½a9c per lb, and Boston cured at 9½c, 4 mos; Good hams are scarce.—Butter and Cheese, for shipment, are in fair demand, at quoted rates.

RICE—Sales of 150 casks to trade, at 3½a3½c; 30 do for export, at 3½c per lb, 6 mos.

SALT—The market is dull and stock large; sales of two cargoes of Liverpool at $1,50 per hhd for coarse, and 90c per bag for coarse fine, 4 and 6 mos; a cargo of 27,000 bush Turks Island on private terms.

SUGAR—The arrivals have been large, but the demand is moderate; sales of Cuba yellow at 6½c; 400 do common to good 6a7c; 200 hhds 6a6½c per lb, 6 mos. In Muscovadoes there have been sales of 100 hhds Cuba at 5½a5½c; 140 do do, 5a5½c per lb, 6 mos.

TALLOW—Small sales of rendered at 7c, and rough at 5½c per lb, cash.

WOOL—There have been large receipts of domestic, but mostly on manufacturers' account, and we hear of no important movements. In foreign there have been sales of 150 bales Barbary washed, to go out of the market, at 27a28c per lb, 6 mos.

AUCTION SALES.

[On Tuesday.]

[BY HORATIO HARRIS & CO.]

Rice—65 casks, 10 sold, $3,45 per 100 lbs, cash.
Pilot Bread—35 bbls, 2½c per lb, cash.
Raisins—100 boxes Layer, poor, 40c per box, cash.
Sugar—9 hhds New Orleans, 4c per lb; 15 boxes Havana brown, damaged, $4,60a6,05 per 100 lbs, cash.
Figs—1000 drums Smyrna, 4½a5½c per lb, 4 mos.
Walnuts—100 bags English, 10 sold, 5½c per lb, 4 mos.
Florence Oil—200 half chests, 10 sold, $3,50 ea, 4 mos.

[On Wednesday.]

[BY JOHN TYLER.]

Sugar—70 hhds Cuba, damaged, $4,70c per 100 lbs, cash; 60 boxes white and powdered, 6c per lb, cash.

[Landing from brig Martha Worthington, from Palermo.

Lemons—404 boxes, $2,42½a4,67½ per box, 60 days.
Oranges—80 boxes, $3,65a3,67½ per box, 60 days.
Filberts—150 bags, $4,95 per 100 lbs, 4 mos.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, July 12.—A general dullness has pervaded the Flour market the past week, and some decline has been submitted to. The transactions have been mostly confined to the wants for home consumption; sales of Genesee, common brands, at $5,75a5,87½; fancy brands 6a6,25; extra, 6,37½a6,62½; Michigan and Ohio, 5,62½ per bbl, cash. Southern is lower; some sales have been made at 5,37½ cash, and 5,50 per bbl, 4 mos. Georgetown and Richmond are held at 5,50a5,62½ per bbl, cash and 4 mos. Sales of Corn Meal at 3,12½a3,25; Rye Flour 3,25 per bbl, cash. The receipts of Corn have been light, but the demand has been quite moderate; sales of white at 64c; Western mixed 65a66c; good yellow mealing at 67c per bushel, cash. Of Oats there is a fair supply; sales of Northern, Nova Scotian and Pennsylvania at 49c; Eastern 46c; Delaware 44a45c per bushel. Rye is more plenty, and is selling in small lots, at 64a65c per bushel, cash.

New York, July 8th, Evening. Flour, sales foot up about 8000 bbls at $5,12½a5 25 for com to straight State; 5,31a5 62½ for mixed to straight and choice Mich; 6,12½a6,18¾ for pure Genesee, and 6,18a6,37½ for fancy do, and 7,50a7 for extra do. 3000 Canadian, in bond, brought $5. A fair demand for Southern, and 1000 bbls sold at $5,37a5,62, according to qual. Rye flour is held firmly at 2,94, at which about 300 bbls sold. Corn Meal has further improved, and 200 bbls sold at 2,94a3; small sale of Jersey wheat at 1,25; a fine parcel of white Genesee was offered at 1,50, but not sold. More inquiry for rye, and 2500 bu from store sold at 62½ del. The advanced price now demanded for corn has somewhat checked the demand, although the sales for the day foot up 21,000 bu, mostly to fill contracts, at 59a60c for heated; 60a61½ for mixed Western (sales having been made through the entire range); 62a63 for Southern yellow, and 62½ for Northern do. Oats are held at 48a49 for Northern, and 46a47 for Jersey, but no transactions of importance.

July 9, 1 P.M.—Flour is unchanged; sales 2500 bbls; there is a good demand for com for filling contracts. Southern steady, with sales 200 bbls fair brands at $5½. Rye Flour is 2,94, and 100 bbls sold; Meal quiet; in Wheat there is a good inquiry; sales 2000 bu fair Pa at $1,25. Rye firmer and in demand, 9000 bu sold at 62½c; Oats are in request at 48a49c for Northern and 46a46 for Jersey. Corn rules firmer and in good demand; sales 3900 bu, all Western mixed at 61a63c.

Albany, July 8. Flour—Sales 8a900 bbls at $5a5,25 for com to straight State; 5,31¼a5,62 for mixed to straight Western; 6a6,12½ for Genesee; 6,12½a6,25 for fancy; and 6,25a6.75 for extra.

Grain—Corn is in good request at better prices: sales 10,000 bu at 60a60 for Western mixed, and 61c for flat and round yellow; Oats better, with sales 8500 bu at 49c for Canal and 50c for Canadian.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

Thursday, July 11.

[Reported for the Ploughman, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.]

600 Beef Cattle, including those remaining from last week, and all sold.

Prices a shade better than the last week, although most of the sales were made at prices about equal to those, according to the qualities. A few sales at $6,50; Good at $6; Other descriptions from $5a5,75. Working Oxen—But few at market, and few wanted. Cows and Calves as usual—plenty and dull.

Hides, green, $4,50. Tallow, rough, $5,50.

Sheep Market. Sheep and Lambs—But few at market, and all sold. Prices, $1,50; $2,00; $3,00. One lot extra sold at $4,00.

Swine—550 at market. Prices, at wholesale, half of each kind, at 4c per lb; all changed hands. Spring Pigs at about 6 per lb, wholesale. Old ones at retail, 4 and 5.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

Wednesday, July 10.

[Reported for the Boston Courier.]

At market, 339 Cattle; about 250 Beeves, and 89 Stores consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, and 3 years old.

Prices: Market Beef—Extra, $6 50 per cwt; first quality, $6 12; second quality, $5 75; third quality, $5 25; ordinary, $4 a 5.

Veal Calves $3a5. Hides $4 50 per cwt. Tallow $5 50.

Stores—Working Oxen, $62, 75, 80 a 92.

Cows and Calves—$23, 28, 31 a 41.

Yearlings—none; two years old, none; three years old, $20 a 30.

Sheep and Lambs—1198 at market. Prices: Extra, $4, 5, a 6. By Lot $2, 2,50 a 2,75.

Swine—Retail, 4 a 5½c. Spring Pigs 6 a 7c,

Remarks—The market is dull, and prices have slightly declined. One four years old steer, weighing 660 lbs, sold by G. I. Howe to Walden, Bullard & Co, for $105.

55 cars came over the Fitchburg railroad, and 12 over the Boston and Lowell railroad, loaded with Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Swine and Fowls.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, July 8. At market 1800 Beeves, (all from the South,) 95 Cows and Calves, and 6000 Sheep and Lambs.

Prices—Beeves, the market has been quite dull during the week, with sales at $6a7½ per cwt, being a slight decline from our last figures; 100 head driven to Boston; 600 head remain unsold. Cows and Calves—The trade the past week quite lively, at prices a shade better, $20a45; a 1s 6. Sheep and Lambs—The market has improved, Sheep bringing from $2a6,50; and Lambs $1,50a4.

SALE OF STOCKS.

[On Wednesday.]

[AT AUCTION, BY STEPHEN BROWN & SONS.]

51 shares	Attica and Buffalo Railroad, (par 50,) 10½ adv.	
4 "	Boston and Lowell do, (par 500,) 12½ adv.	
19 "	Old Colony do, $55½ per sh.	
20 "	American Insurance Co, 28½ per ct adv.	
10 "	United States do, (par 50,) $64 per sh.	
15 "	Shawmut Bank, 4 per ct adv.	
15 "	State do, $63 per sh.	

[AT THE BROKERS' BOARD.]

18 shares	Eastern Railroad,	99½
11 "	Fitchburg Railroad,	107½
74 "	Northern Railroad,	65a65½
100 "	do,	s 6 m 65
55 "	Vermont Central Railroad,	28½a29
1 "	Worcester and Nashua Railroad,	44
10 "	Boston and Maine do,	103a103½
1 "	Concord do,	74½
18 "	Ogdensburg,	26¾a27
10 "	Norfolk County do,	s 4 m 35
100 "	Reading do,	s 30 d 22½
25 "	do,	b 60 d 23
3 "	Western do,	100
9 "	Boston and Worcester do,	99¾
1 "	Boston and Lowell do,	561½
100 "	Edgeworth Company,	12
7 "	State Bank,	61
$86 div	Vermont Central Railroad,	88
$500	Vermont and Mass Railroad Bonds, 5 yrs,	88
$1100	Vermont Central Railroad Bonds, 6 yrs,	79½
$1000	do 2 yrs,	90
$300	Ogdensburg Railroad Bonds,	93

New Bedford Oil Market, July 8. [For the week] Sperm—We notice a continuance of the good demand which has existed for a few weeks past, and full prices for the season. The sales since our last include parcels of 600 bbls at 118½c; 100 bbls at 119c; and a cargo of 822 bbls very handsome on p t; the market closing with a good demand. Whale continues dull, but holders are firm. The only sale since our last is a parcel of 1650 bbls N. W. Coast, understood to be at about 32c. Whalebone—We notice sales of 16,000 lbs Polar at 35c; 12,000 lbs do on p t. A sale of about 40,000 lbs Polar and NW Coast was made prev to our last, the prices of which we did not learn.

[Retail Prices inside Quincy Market.]

PROVISIONS.

Butter, lump, lb	18@ . 22	Do. West'n, lb	@..
Do. tub, ℔ lb	14@ . 20	Lard, best, ℔ lb	@..
Cheese, new milk, ℔ lb	7@.. 9	Do. West'n, keg ℔ lb	7@..
Do. four meal	4@.. 6	Veal, ℔ lb	5@..
Eggs, ℔ dozen	14@..	Calves, whole	4@..
Beef, fresh, lb	6@.. 14	Lamb, ℔ qr	100@..
Do. salted, ℔ lb	8@.. 10	Mutton, ℔ lb	6@..
Do. smoked	..@.. 12	Sheep, whole, lb	4@..
Hogs, whole	5½@.. 6	Chickens, ℔ pr	75@..
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb	8@.. 10	Turkeys, each	100@..
Do. salted, ℔ lb	8@..	Pigeons, ℔ doz.	@
Hams, Bos'n, lb	@ .. 10	Geese, com.	@ ..

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, pk	15@.. 20	Onions, doz bun	@..
Cabbages, doz	@ 50	Beets, bush	..@
Mar. Squashes, lb	@..	Beans, ℔ bush.	1 50@ 2 00
Turnips, doz. buh.	@.. 75	Parsley, ℔ box	..@..

FRUIT.

Cranberries, bu	0 00@ 5 00	Oranges, ℔ box	0 00@ 4 50
Shellbarks, bush	..@ 2 50	Lemons, ℔ box	3 00@ 3½
Apples, dried, lb	11@. 12½	Figs, ℔ lb	9@..

[Wholesale Prices Inside Quincy Market.]

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

Mess Beef, ℔ bbl, cash price	10 00@11 00	Ohio Mess	11 00@11 50
Navy Mess, bbl.	9 00@ 9 50	Do. Prime	9 00@ 9 50
No. 1 do	..@ 8 00	Boston Lard, in bbls, ℔ lb	7 @..
Pork, Bos'n, ex. cl. ℔ bbl	..@17 00	Ohio do., do., do	7½@..
Bost'n Clear	14 50@15 00	Hams, Bos'n, lb	@..
Ohio, ex. clear	14 50@15 00	Do., Ohio, ℔ lb	8½@..
Do. Clear	00 @13 00	Tongues, ℔ bbl	20 00@24 00

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Lump, 100 lbs	16@.. 20	Cheese, best, ton	6½.. @..
Tub, best, ℔ ton	13@.. 18	Do, common, ton	5@..
Shipping, ℔ ton	7@.. 10	Eggs, ℔ 100 doz	@..

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, ℔ bbl.	3 50@ 4 50	Onions, dozen bunches	00 75
Potatoes ℔ bbl.	1 25@ 2 00	Pickles, ℔ bbl.	..@ 6 50
Beets, ℔ bbl.	..@ 0 00	Peppers, ℔ bbl.	..@ 8 00
Carrots, ℔ bbl.	@ 3 00	Cucumbers, doz.	..@ 00 75

Wholesale Prices.]

HIDES.

B. Ayres, dry, lb	12@.. 13½	African, ℔ lb	12 ..@..
Pernam., d. s. lb	@.. 9	Calcutta Cow, salted, each	1 00@ 1
Rio Grande, ℔ lb	12½@.. 13		
Slaughter gr'n, lb	5@.. 5½	Do., dry	65@..

HAY.

Country, new, per 100 lbs	70@.. 75	Eastern pressed, ℔ ton (cargo)	11@ 11 50
		Straw, 100 lbs	60@..

HOPS

1st sort, 1849, lb	00 @.. 14	1848, 2d sort	..@.. ..

LEATHER.

Phil., best, ℔ lb	21@.. 24	Boston, red	14@.. 16
Do. country	18@.. 21	Do., slaughter	17@.. 18
Balt., city tan	22@.. 24	Sole, hemlock	17@.. 17½
Do., dry hide	22@.. 24	Do. heavy	..@.. 16

LIME.

Thomaston, ℔ cask	65@.. 00	L'Etang, St. Geo co. white l'p.	..@.. ..
Camden	60@..	Do. 1st quality.	..@.. ..

WOOL.

Saxony fl'ce, lb	43@.. 46	Com. to ¼ blood	31@..
Do. prime	40@.. 42	Lambs, super	37@..
Do. lambs	..@.. ..	Do. 1st quality	33@..
Am. full blood	40@.. 42	Do. 2d do	22@..
Am. ¼ blood	34@.. 36	Do. 3d do	15@..

SEEDS.

Retail Prices.

Mustard, brown, ℔ bush	..@3 00	" white	..@
" white, " "	3 00@3 50	Lucerne, or French "	..@
Hemp, ℔ bush.	2 25@2 00	Timothy, or Herds Grass ℔ bush	3 00@ 3 50
Canary "	..@5 50	Red Top, bush. North'n	..@1
Flax, Foreign, ℔ bush	2 00@2 50	" " " South'n	75@
" American "	..@2 50	Orch'd Grass "	@3
Clover, Nor'n, ℔ lb	12@ 14	Seed Wheat, bu.	@3
" South'n	7@8	Spring Rye, "	1 00@1

CONGRESSIONAL.

FRIDAY, July 5.

IN SENATE. A resolution submitted by Mr. Cass, respecting the search of American vessels by the British, was adopted.

Mr. Bell resumed his remarks on the adjustment bill. He argued that the bill will not restore harmony upon the New Mexico question—nothing but the President's plan would. The South would be more likely to get slavery introduced with a State government than a Territorial. He invoked Southern support on that ground. The constitution could be remodeled, and slavery could be established when the people find it for their interest to do so.—Mr. B. answered the objections to the President's recommendation respecting the Territories.

Mr. Foote said the admission of New Mexico would do more to destroy the Union than anything else.

Mr. Bell said he took exactly the opposite views.

Mr. Clay, in answer to an allusion of Mr. Bell, said he had ever been willing, and was now, to accept any plan which would give peace to the country; but he believed if the Committee's plan failed, no other comprehensive scheme was likely to succeed.

Mr. Bell agreed with Mr. Cass, that they had reached an epoch in our country's history, to which historians would look back on as a period of great increase or diminution of our national prosperity. He differed from those who saw no danger to the Union—there was danger, but the greatest danger was alienation of feeling. He wanted something besides Union in letter only—give him, rather, separation and war. Without concluding, Mr. Bell gave way to an adjournment.

SATURDAY, July 6.

IN SENATE, Mr. Bell concluded his speech upon the compromise bill, and in favor of the President's plan, treating the subject in all its bearings. He thought the time would come when there would be no slaves at the South. Truman Smith took the floor, but would forego any remarks, if a final vote could be fixed on for Monday. Mr. Clay said this was impossible. Amendments were pending, and speakers were coming, that would delay the vote till sometime between this and Christmas. Mr. Smith then gave way to an Executive session, after which the Senate adjourned. The House was occupied up to half past five on matters relating to the Galphin claim question.

THE HOUSE yesterday refused to regard, as a question of privilege, the letter in the Boston Atlas, charging Mr Giddings, (free soil) of Ohio, with having stolen certain papers in relation to the Oberlin post office, from the files of the Post Office Department, and having refused to appoint a committee of investigation, this morning.

Mr. Mattison, (Whig,) of New York, moved to reconsider the vote.

The Speaker said he could not entertain the motion, because a motion to reconsider had already been made, and laid on the table.

Mr. Mattison asked and obtained the unanimous consent to say, that he was desired by Col. Warren to state that, with regard to the publication in the Atlas, as to the papers on file, Mr. Giddings did call and examine them, and the clerks in the department saw him. Col. Warren did not wish to charge Mr. Giddings with anything like falsehood, but presumed that Mr. Giddings may have forgotten the facts. Col. Warren says the papers were subsequently found at the Oberlin post office, under the frank of Messrs. Giddings and Crowell. However, Col. Warren makes no charge, and he shrinks from no examination, and would be pleased to have one. One other point. Col. Warren says he received a letter from Mr. Giddings on the subject—but not until yesterday—and that he has answered it.

Mr. Giddings remarked that he had not a word to say. If Col. Warren has a friend in the House, I ask him to move for an investigation. I demand it in justice to an officer of the government, and myself, and the country, that this subject be probed. I never saw a paper, and am not to this day acquainted with the parties involved in the transaction—either in the appointment of several of the postmasters, except so far as I stated yesterday. I call on the House for an investigation.

Mr. Baker (Whig) of Ill., rose to a question of privilege, and moved a committee of investigation.

The Speaker decided that the question was disposed of yesterday.

Mr. Richardson (Dem.) of Ill., appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Cooper (Whig) of New York, moved to lay the appeal on the table, and on the question being taken it was decided in the *negative*. The House refused to sustain the decision of the chair.

Mr. Baker offered a resolution that a select committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the charges against Joshua R. Giddings, of having improperly abstracted papers from the files of the Post Office Department, and have power to send for persons and papers. The resolution was agreed to.

The House resumed the consideration of the Galphin report.

Mr. Stanley defended the Secretary of War, and entered into figures to show the many deficiencies under the last administration.

Mr. Clark (Whig) of New York, made a speech in defence of the prinicpal and interest of the claim, and in vindication of Messrs. Crawford, Johnson, and Meredith.

Mr. Burt (Dem.) of South Carolina, made the closing speech against the justness of the claim.

The question was stated to be the resolutions of the committee, which are in effect that the claim of the representatives of George Galphin is not a just demand against the United States. That the act of Congress made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the principal; but that act did not authorise him to pay the interest, and said payment was not in conformity with law and precedent.

Mr. Toombs (Whig) of Georgia, had moved to amend the above as follows:

Resolved, That there is no evidence submitted by the committee, to which was referred the letter of the Hon. George W. Crawford, asking for an investigation into his conduct in reference to the claim of the representatives of George Galphin, which impugns his personal or official conduct in relation to the settlement of said claim by the proper officers of the government.

Mr. Schenck (Whig) of Ohio, proposed to amend this amendment of Mr. Toombs as follows:

Provided, however, that this House is not to be understood as approving his relation to the claim in continuing to be interested in the prosecution of it, when it was to be examined, adjusted and paid by one of the departments of the government, he himself being, at the same time, at the head of another of the departments. But this House considers that such connection and interest of a member of the Cabinet with a claim pending and prosecuted before another department, would be dangerous, as a precedent, and ought not to be sanctioned.

The question was taken on the latter, which was agreed to—Yes 158, Nays 25.

Mr. Toombs' amendment as thus amended was rejected—yeas 82, nays 90—nearly, if not all, the Democrats voting in the negative.

Mr. Stevens (Dem.) of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was negatived—yeas 49, nays 126.

Mr. Schenck's substitute for the resolution of the Select Committee was then read, it being precisely the same as that of Mr. Toombs' resolution, with Mr. Schenck's amendment, as above combined.

Mr. Thompson (Dem.) of Miss., moved to amend Mr. Schenck's substitute, so as to express dissent totally from the correctness of the opinion expressed by the President as to Mr. Crawford, that he, being at the head of the War Department, and the agent of the claimants, did not take from him any right he may have had as such agent, or would have justified him in having the examination and decision of the claim by the Secretary of the Treasury suspended.

This was agreed to—yeas 91, nays 86.

Mr. Thompson moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay it on the table.

Four unsuccessful motions were from time to time made to adjourn. It was now 5 o'clock.

During the above proceedings, various questions were asked, and points of order raised amid much confusion.

Two more motions were made to adjourn, and disagreed to.

Mr. Schenck asked whether if the House now adjourned, this subject would be in order next Monday.

The Speaker replied negatively.

Mr. Schenck moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. Jones raised a point of order, that Mr. Thompson's motion to reconsider was first to be disposed of, in which the Speaker coincided.

Mr. Schenck asked to be excused from voting, and the yeas and nays were ordered on the question He then moved that the House adjourn, which motion, at half-past 5, prevailed.

MONDAY, July 8.

IN THE SENATE. Mr. Houston called up a resolution, submitted by him, asking the President for information relative to the removal of the military post of Fort Polk, in Texas. He submitted a few remarks, to show that the post was a most important one, and quite necessary for the protection of that part of the country.

Mr. Davis of Miss., expressed his surprise at Mr. Houston's remarks, contending that the Fort in question was quite unnecessary, badly located, and that there was no country in its vicinity requiring protection After further debate, the resolution was adopted.

The bill to refund to Maine the interest on advances to troops, for frontier defences, was considered and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to refund to Georgia the interest on advances for the Seminole War was discussed and ordered to be laid on the table.

The Omnibus Bill was taken up at 1 o'clock, and Truman Smith of Connecticut, addressed the Senate at length against the Bill, and in defence of the President's policy in relation to the Territories. He attempted to show that the present evils have grown out of the policy of the late administration, particularly from the acquisition of territory altogether disproportionate to our claims against Mexico. He wanted to call Mr. Polk's administration to account. Mr. S. spoke four hours and a half, reviewing the whole subject, and advocating, with marked energy, the President's plan. He was opposed to the immediate abolition of slavery in the Disctrict—it would drive the slaves South, and render their condition worse than at present. He showed that New Mexico and Utah were totally unfit for slave labor, and if introduced, it could never succeed—he staked his reputation upon it, all opinions to the contrary. He believed the Omnibus Bill could never pass the House, if it did the Senate—he considered it useless, therefore; it would be much better to lay it aside, and take up another. Admit California without further debate, and then it will be seen how the President's plan, respecting the Territories, will restore quiet, and enable Congress to go on with the urgent business of the country. He believed the President's plan was the only one which could pass—the only one which would satisfy and pacify the whole country. In conclusion, he eulogised Gen. Taylor in the highest terms, and said he should stand by him under all circumstances.

Mr. Butler obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. Messrs. Otis, Robinson, Allen and Thurman, were appointed a select committee to investigate the charge against Giddings, of abstracting papers from the files of the Post Office Department.

Mr. Conger asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to report immediately a bill to abolish the franking privilege; to reduce postage to a uniform rate of two cents for half an ounce when prepaid, and five cents when not, and for the circulation of newspapers free within thirty miles of the place of publication. Objection made.

Mr. Daniels asked leave to offer a resolution that, two thirds in both Houses concurring, the following amendment to the Constitution be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, and if ratified by three-fourths of the States, that it be a part of the Constitution; viz: the fifth article to be amended, by adding—"and provided, that no amendment shall be made to abolish, or in any way affect, the institution of slavery in the States, without the concurrence of the States in which the institution exists." Objection was made.

Mr. Venable asked leave to submit a resolution that the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire whether the Canal endangers the health of the city, and if so, to report means of remedying the evil.

Objection was made.

The consideration of the Galphin report was resumed. The question was taken on Mr. Thompson's motion to reconsider the vote by which his amendment, censuring the President, was adopted on Saturday, and to lay the motion on the table—decided in the affirmative, yeas 99, nays 91.

The question was taken on the second branch of Thompson's amendment, as follows:—"that this House decidedly disapproves of, and dissents from the opinion given by the Attorney General, in favor of an allowance of interest on said claim, and from the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in the payment of said interest."—Agreed to—yeas 119, nays 66.

The question was taken on agreeing to Schenck's substitute for the resolutions of the Select Committee, which substitute is the same as Toombs's and Schenck's amendment combined and which substitute was amended on Saturday in part by Thompson, of Miss.; and to day by the same gentlemen. The substitute was rejected—yeas 39, nays 163.

Many questions of order were raised, the Speaker having stated that the question was now on agreeing to the resolution of the Select Committee, thus cutting off all amendments.

Mr. Featherstone moved to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was on Saturday seconded.

The Speaker decided the motion could be made.

Mr. Winthrop appealed from the decision of the chair, and insisted that the motion could not be made because the order of the House had been partially executed under the previous question.

Mr. Richardson moved to lay the appeal upon the table. The House refused to do so—98 to 101.

The decision of the chair was reversed—94 to 102.

The question now was on agreeing to the resolution of the Committee, when Messrs. Jones and McClernand made much confusion, and said that the resolution could be amended. [Calls to order.]

Motions were made to reconsider several of the votes taken, and afterwards withdrawn.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. The motion was negatived—75 to 116.

The question was again stated, on agreeing to the resolutions of the Committee, when, on motion of Mr. Marshall, they were divided, and the first was agreed to—yeas 152, nays 49, and is as follows:—"That the claim of the representatives of Galphin was not a just demand against the United States."

The 2d resolution. "That the act of Congress made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, to pay the principal of said claim, and it was therefore paid in conformity with law and precedent," was adopted—yeas 102 nays 66.

The following resolution was adopted—yeas 118, nays 71—"That the act aforesaid did not authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to pay interest on said claim, and its payment was not in conformity with law or precedent."

Mr. Burt moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Featherstone inquired whether, if the House should reconsider, it would be in order to move to amend.

The Speaker replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Featherstone gave notice of an amendment, disapproving of Crawford's relation to the claim.

Mr. Schenck gave notice of one, stating there was nothing adduced of corruption or fraud, but the House disapproved of Crawford's connection with the claim as indelicate, improper, and unbecoming, and would be dangerous as a precedent.

Mr. Carter gave notice of an amendment, requesting Mr. Crawford to refund the money with interest.

Mr. Wilmot gave notice of one, condemning the conduct of Mr. Crawford as censurable and improper, and dissenting from the opinions of other officers involved.

The question was taken, and the House refused to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote of the last resolution.

The question was now on reconsidering the vote, by which the last resolution was adopted, pending which the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 9.

IN SENATE. Mr. Webster introduced a bill providing that Congress shall meet hereafter on the first Monday of October. The bill to refund to the State of Maine her frontier advances, was passed. The bill for paying Georgia for military advances was amended and passed.

At 12 o'clock Mr. Butler took the floor, and spoke earnestly against the provisions of the Compromise bill, which he considered disastrous. The constitution did not contemplate them, and the Union was endangered by them.

Pending Mr. Butler's remarks, at half past one o'clock Mr. Webster rose and said that the President of the United States was lying very seriously ill, and he considered it improper to proceed with business, and moved an adjournment, which was carried.

IN THE HOUSE. After some unimportant proceedings, the Galphin report was resumed. Mr. Burt withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolutions passed, but Mr. Featherstone of Mississippi renewed it. Mr. Breck of Kentucky, gave notice of an amendment in case of the reconsideration, and Mr. Wilmot of another. The reading was objected to and afterwards decided to be in order. An appeal was made and sustained. The House agreed to reconsider on motion of Mr. Featherstone, 115 to 77.

The House refused to postpone the subject till Monday, yeas 54, nays 125. Mr. Featherstone offered an amendment implicating the President, Cabinet, and all, stating that he would not consent to censure one alone.

Mr. Holmes raised a point of order, that the President was not on trial. Overruled. The resolution for raising the committee was read, amid laughter and confusion.

Mr. Morse of Louisiana then moved an adjournment, which was lost by an overwhelming vote.

After some further proceedings, Mr. Baily of Virginia rose and stated that the President was ill, and would probably not survive an hour. He thereupon moved an adjournment, which was carried.

THURSDAY, July 11.

IN SENATE. Mr. Dickson of New York said he hoped no one would object to the motion which he was about to make. He knew it was not in accordance with the rules of the Senate—still, as a good feeling was now prevalent, he anticipated no opposition. He therefore moved that the Senator from Alabama, Mr. Wm. R. King, be appointed President *pro. tem.* of the Senate. Mr. Berrien of Georgia seconded the motion, and it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. King was escorted to the Chair, and returned thanks for the honor, which he said was greater, because it was confirmed by the unanimous vote of the Senate.

Mr. Webster reported the arrangements for the President's funeral, being the same as those approved of in the House. Adopted.

IN THE HOUSE. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Gurley, present Chaplain of the House. Mr. Conrad, from the Joint Committee appointed by the two Houses to make arrangements for the funeral of the President of the United States, reported that the funeral will take place from the President's House, on Saturday. The ceremonies to commence, at 12 o'clock, M., and the procession to move at one precisely. That the two Houses of Congress assemble at their respective Chambers, at 11 o'clock, and thence move in joint procession to the President's House. That the Chambers of the two Houses be hung in black, and that the members wear the usual badge of mourning.

The committee further report that a programme of all the ceremonies proposed on the occasion, will be published at the earliest moment. The military and naval arrangements will be under the direction of Major General Scott, commander of the United States Army, and of Com. Warrington, the senior naval officer, and will conform to those on the funeral of President Harrison. The report was adopted, and was ordered to be enterred on the journal. The House adjourned until Saturday.

A SLANDERER ANSWERED. Carlyle, in a late pamphlet, in alluding to America, asks: "What great human soul, what great thought what great noble thing that one could worship or loyalty admire, yet has been produced?" to which a Northern paper replies: "What great human soul!" Washington. "What great thought!" Liberty. "What great noble thing!" A home for the homeless. Bread for the starving. Protection for the oppressed. We do not know that these are things which sycophants could worship, or loyalty admire; but the fame of the first, the sacredness of the second, and the uncircumscribed extent of the third, are what freemen admire and intend to defend.

NEW YORK, July 10.

HONORS TO THE LATE PRESIDENT TAYLOR.—The Common Council of New York are in session considering measures to be adopted for respect to the memory of General Taylor. All the Courts of New York adjourned over this morning. The Custom House is to be closed nearly all day on Friday. The military have been notified to meet on Friday to pay honor to the deceased. Grand funeral ceremonies will probably be observed here the same day as at Washington.

A despatch from Washington thinks that his funeral may not take place until Saturday.

At Harrisburg and Baltimore prompt measures have been taken for giving public expression to the deep-felt sorrow and regret of the people for the death of the President.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, 8 P. M. The members of the Cabinet have tendered their resignations to President Fillmore. They however, will continue in office for the President.—There is much speculation as to their successors, though no change will be made before the present session of Congress.

Mr. Fillmore was duly sworn and delivered a handsome inaugural address of some considerable strength, deploring the death of General Taylor and pledging himself to devote his best services to the promotion of the peace, prosperity and happiness of the country. After the conclusion of the ceremonies the members of the Senate retired, and the President and officers of government withdrew.

APPROPRIATION BILLS. All the appropriation bills have been reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee of Ways and Means, and the amounts are as follows:

1. Amount of the Civil and Diplomatic Bill as reported by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means	$9,717,702 00
2. Fortification Bill	739,890
3. Army Bill	6,819 383
4. Pension Bill	1,390,893
5. Indian Bill	1,177,647
6. Deficiency Bill	2,575,501 23
7. Deficiency Bill of the Judiciary	50,0 6 47
8. Military Academy Bill	196,509
9. Navy Pension Bill	43,000 00
10. Post Office Bill	5,441,657 00
11. Navy Bill	9,427,652 00
Total	$37,581,931 95
To which must be added the amount of appropriations of former acts of Congress	5,643,410 24
	$43,225,342 19

In the amount of the Post-office bill is included the sum deemed necessary for the transporting of the mail to California and Oregon; to Bremen from New York; New York to Havre; from Charleston to Havana; and also across the Isthmus to Panama.

SENTENCE FOR ROBBERY AND HORSE STEALING. At the Middlesex Common Pleas, a man named Willard J. Stone, was sentenced on the charge of stealing five gold watches and a horse and wagon at Natick, to three years in the State Prison.

FIRE.—It is estimated that about $500,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire, on Sunday morning, at Brooklyn, N. Y. The flames first broke out in a six story brick building, on Furman street, occupied as a warehouse by Mr. Thorne and is said to have been caused by some hemp taking fire from some unknown cause. The firemen were on the ground shortly after the alarm had been given, and were proceeding vigorously to work, when the whole city was thrown into terror by the explosion of several barrels of saltpetre stored in the building, and several men who were between the buildings and the river were forced to leap into the water to save themselves from the destruction that threatened. The loss to the following firms is set down as follows:—Goods destroyed in Thorne's store $100,000; value of the store itself, $10,000; Tapscott's building and stock 40,000; Thompson's sheds and goods on storage, 30,000; Trapnall's sheds and goods on storage, $10,000; Bach & Puffer's Distillery, $12,000; Farren's public house, $500; Kearney's do., $800; Dunn's boarding house, $500; Doherty's shoe store, $300; McDonald's cooperage, $500. The insurance, as far as has been ascertained, is as follows:—The goods in Tapscott's and Thompson's were insured in several companies for $40,000; Bach & Puffer, $12,000. At one time, a portion of the river near the deck was literally in flames, owing to the large quatity of oil, brandy, rum, and other liquors which had escaped from the various storehouses, and ignited. Up to eight o'clock in the morning, the explosions continued at intervals as each barrel of saltpetre came in contact with the flames, proving beyond the shadow of a doubt, that it will explode, thus setting at rest the speculations of the scientific on that point. It is estimated that there were near 6,000 bags and casks of saltpetre, all of which were destroyed. Several houses at a distance were fired by the flying cinders, and a large quantity of the hose of several of the companies was burned, and one of the engines, No. 17, was blown into the river by the explosion.

SAFETY OF THE SARAH SANDS.—Considerable interest has been felt in relation to this steamer, in consequence of her having several Boston passengers on board. The Pacific News of the 1st of June states that the news of her detention was brought to San Francisco by F. W. Rice, associate of Mr. Crane in the projected Whig paper, who came over-land from St. Simeon, seventy miles below Monterey, where the steamer put in for want of coal, after having endured hardsihips that would appal the stoutest heart. At St. Simeon there is no settlement, and only one deserted house, and how far from a habitation no one knew; but something was to be done to relieve the 400 passengers.

Under these circumstances Messrs. Rice, Brown, Lighthall, and W. Thompson, Jr. of Boston, started with 5 days provisions, and their blankets. Five miles out they struck a trail, and after thirty-six hours march over terrible mountains, reached a ranche, where horses were procured, and in sixteen hours they rode into Monterey, a distance of 105 miles. From thence they went to San Jose, 85 miles, and on the last day of May reached San Francisco, four days from the time of leaving the vessel, having travelled 40 miles on foot, through trackless wilds. The agent of the ship had despatched a vessel with coals to extricate the steamer from her awkward position. They had plenty of provisions, and Captain Thompson is spoken of in the highest terms, for his kindness and fatherly care of his numerous family of passengers. Among the Boston passengers, were T. B. Park, D. W. Child, W. Thompson, Jr. E. Sandford and A. W. H. Sandford, and probably several others.—[Transcript.

FROM HAVANA. We have received files of Havana papers up to the 4th of July, but we find no news in them of any interest to American readers.

The verbal intelligence by the Georgia, is that Commodore McKeever, who commands the U. S. frigate Congress, now at the port of Havana, had been admitted to an interview with the Captain General, Count Alcoy, in which the Count said that the American prisoners would soon be liberated; that an investigation had been going on into the designs and plans of the prisoners, and that it appeared that many of them were unacquainted with any intention of invading Cuba, and supposed that they were to be taken to Chagres.

Admiral Armere has the charge of the prisoners, and it is said to treat them cruelly. There was a report that some of them had died in consequence. The people of Havana were much excited against the Americans, the American Consul included, who, it is said, keeps his house barricaded, and frequently receives threatening anonymous letters.

The Spaniards are assembling a large naval force. Three frigates and two brigs have arrived to join the squadron of Armero.

The passengers by the Georgia were allowed to go on shore till the Falcon arrived, after which no person was allowed to leave the vessel. The Falcon was bound to Chagres. [New York Evening Post.

STORM AT THE WEST.—A despatch from Albany, dated on Saturday, has the following: *Tremendous Storm at the West—Railroad Accident—Great Break in the Canal.*—A very severe storm occurred here, and at the West, last evening, which has proved very destructive. In the canal there were three breaks; the first at Port Jackson, which is 250 feet in length; the second at the head of lock number 37, and the third on the seven mile level. The water at present is so high that is is impossible to ascertain the extent of the last two.

The Utica Railroad bridge, known as Schenck's bridge, near Sprakers, was carried away before the express train from here arrived. The night being dark and the engineer not knowing of it, he proceeded, when the train ran into the creek. The locomotive and baggage cars are badly broken; the engineer and firemen are missing and supposed to be lost. A number of the passengers were also injured. No train from the west has arrived yet.

The barn of Mr. Stephen Sharp, at Greenbush, was struck by lightning and destroyed, with a large stock of hay.

Several vessels on the river were injured by lightning.

The storm raged so severely that the pavements in the streets were torn up, and at the cemetery, the bridges and trees were carried away, and the grounds were much damaged and torn up.

SUPPOSED MURDER. A woman named Sally Edwards, having left Plainfield, Ct., in a mysterious manner, on the 1st of May last, in company with a man named Herbert L. Stone, and no tidings having since been received of her whereabouts, and the selectmen of Plainfield have offered a reward of $200 for the discovery of her body if dead, and such information as shall lead to the detection of her murderers, and a reward of $400 for the apprehension of Herbert L. Stone, who is described as 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, of straight, slight figure, pale complexion, black hair and whiskers, black eyes, &c.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY AND ARREST. Rufus Pemberton, formerly a clerk in the city post-office, was arrested yesterday on the charge of robbing the post-office. After his arrest, he confessed to the robberies, and implicated two persons named Bramhall and Gaylor, both of whom also have been arrested. For several weeks packages of letters reaching Albany on Sunday morning, have been missed, and as Pemberton always visited the post-office on that morning, he was suspected. Watchers were consequently placed, and he was caught in the act. [Albany Despatch of 8th.

CUBA.—It is stated that Commodore McKeever sent despatches by the Georgia to the government at Washington, which will put an entirely different face on the Cuba matter. So well disposed is the Captain General towards the United States, that he stated, in the interview with Commodore KcKeever, that he should give Mr. Campbell every security and protection, and defend his house for him if necessary; but Mr. Campbell had not asked for, and would refuse all assistance from the authorities.

THE MANCHESTER MURDER.—The examination of Wm. C. Clark, Horace, Asa T., and Henry Wentworth, on the charge of murdering Mr. Jonas L. Parker, some six years ago, has been concluded, and has resulted in the holding of Asa T. and Henry wentworth for trial, and in the discharge of Wm. C. Clark and Horace Wentworth.

POLICE COURT.—WEDNESDAY.—*Mutual Assault.*—Last night between 10 and 11, watchman Alexander C. Bryor was called to quell a row going on at the corner of Ann and Ferry streets. He found a mob of some two hundred collected about two men, who were pitching into one another like mad. The watchman, with assistance parted them, took them off and locked them up. To-day both plead not guilty, but the Court over-ruled their say-so- and fined them $5 and costs each.

Taking "heavy wet" to allay grief. Peter Manning was found about half past 9 last night, by the night police, at the corner of Washington and Dover streets, in a state of drunken and uproarous excitement, having in his frenzy torn off his ordinary clothing, and appearing in full uniform of a model artist. He stated by way of excuse, this morning, that he had "a friend of his killed day before yesterday, by a cart" and he thought it was decent to take something. $2 and costs.

A Female Thief.—A fortnight ago, an Irish girl calling her name Margaret O'connell presented herself to Mrs. Mary Dolan, living in Elm street, Mount Pleasant, Roxbury, and who is also proprietor of a grocery and bake house, at the corner of Ann and Sun Court streets in this city begging assistance. Mrs. Dolan had pity on her, took her in and gave her a home. Having staid about a fortnight Margaret decamped suddenly, taking with her a visite, parasol, shoes, and other articles belonging to her benefactor. Officer Remmons found her in a dingy den in this city, with the articles in her trunk. Found guilty of the larceny and sent to the House of Correction 2 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

To be sold at Public Auction, by License of the Court of Probate for the County of Middlesex, two undivided tenth parts of two tracts of Land, with the buildings thereon, situate in Sudbury, containing about eighty-five acres, belonging to Ellen A. Ward and Samuel M. Ward, minors, and lately the homestead estate of their grandfather, Jesse Parmenter, deceased, and to be sold for their benefit. Sale to be on the premises on MONDAY, the twenty-ninth day of July next at two of the o'clock in the afternoon. SAM'L. B. WARD, Guardian.
Framingham, June 26, 1850. 3t* july13

Lucy's Half Crown

LUCY'S HALF CROWN, or The Art of Making People Happy without Money, 18mo., 25 cents.

"This is a pretty little affair, consisting of a pleasant story, with an excellent moral. It will not take much time to read it, nor cost the reader much money to own it—both of which he will feel inclined to do if he once gets sight of the tempting cover, or commences the reading of a single page."

Published by JAMES MUNROE & CO, No 134 Washington, opposite School street. july13

FOUND!

IN HARVARD, on 21st June, a light Bay MARE, with a switch tail; a white spot on the forehead; a halter on the neck marked. D. P. HOUGHTON.
july13 3t*

GOOD BARGAINS!

WE WANT TO SELL OUT
OUR WHOLE STOCK
—IN—
SIXTY DAYS!
TO SAVE PACKING UP.

To accomplish This
AS NEARLY AS POSSIBLE,
WE SHALL OFFER
UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS,
To all who are in want of
FANCY OR STAPLE GOODS!

WE SPECIALLY INVITE OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS to co-operate with us in this object, as we shall make it as much to their advantage as to our convenience.

Shawls,
Mantillas and Visites,
Silks,
Dress Goods,
Linens,
Housekeeping Goods, &c. &c.

192 WASHINGTON STREET,
GEO. W. WARREN & CO.
july13 2w.

HAYING TOOLS.

RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO. having received a full and perfect assortment of HAYING TOOLS, would call the attention of Farmers and Dealers to the extremely low prices at which they offer their stock, comprising in part—

Phillips, Messer, Colby & Co's. Cast Steel, Silver Steel, Steel Back and German Steel Scythes; also, Farwell's, Mansfield & Lamb's, Darling's, Eaton's, Smith's, Dunn's and Larned & Sibley's, of various qualities.

Stern's, Lamson's, Aiken's, Boothby's, &c. Patent nib and common Sneaths.

Partridge's celebrated elastic Hay Forks.

—ALSO—

Gaylord's, Bachelder's, King's, Van Ornum's, Plympton's and others, 2 and 3 tine Forks, different sizes.

Clark's Quinebaug Rifles, made of 'Whetstone Grit,' the best article in the market.

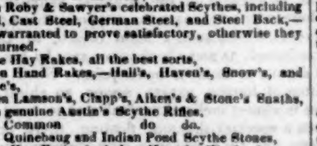
Also, Austin's, Anson's double and single coated; Fisk's, Willard's, Bullard's, and Champney's Horse Rakes, of all kinds; Indepedent, Revolving, and Spring-tooth Also, the "Loafer's Rake," an article much used for raking after the cart; Carpenter's, Hall's, Simond's, Miller's Chapin's, and Page & Wakefield's 2 and 3 rowed Hand Hay Rakes, of all qualities.

"Nova Scotia Blue Sheet," and Ohio Grindstones, either mounted with anti-friction hangings, or plain.

Wilcox's Grain Cradles, Staniforth's Sickles and Grass Hooks, Corn Cutters, &c.

All the above will be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the Quincy Hall Agricultural Warehouse, (over the market,) Boston. 6t j22.

HAY TOOLS.



THE attention of Farmers and dealers in Tools, is invited to the largest and most complete assortment of Haying Tools ever offered in this city, viz:

800 dozen Roby & Sawyer's celebrated Scythes, including Silver Steel, Cast Steel, German Steel, and Steel Back,—which are warranted to prove satisfactory, otherwise they may be returned.
900 Horse Hay Rakes, all the best sorts,
2500 Dozen Hand Rakes,—Hall's, Haven's, Snow's, and Dame's,
350 Dozen Lamson's, Clapp's, Aiken's & Stone's Snaths,
400 gross genuine Austin's Scythe Rifles.
75 " Common do do.
30 " Quinebaug and Indian Pond Scythe Stones,
212 dozen Hay Forks, including Morse's, King's, &c.
125 large "Man Rakes," for Raking after a hay wagon,
500 Grain Cradles, Sickles, Corn Hooks, &c.
50 dozen Bush Scythes and Snaths.

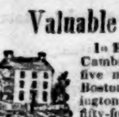
All these will be sold very low, at Wholesale or Retail, at
PARKER & WHITE'S
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone street. 3t. j15.

Popular Juvenile Books,
PUBLISHED BY JAS. MUNROE & CO.

A TRAP to catch a Sunbeam; "Only," by the author of A Trap, &c.
Old Joliffe, and Sequel to do.
Lucy's Half Crown, and How she Spent It,
Sketches of a New England Village,
Home, by Miss Sedgwick, 30th ed.
A Bright Shell for Children,
Trial and Self Discipline, by Miss Savage,
The Olneys, by the author of Kate and Lizzie,
Stories from the Bible, by Susan Fanny Crompton,
The Hamlets, by Miss Martineau.
The Well Spent Hour, by Mrs Follen.
The Birth Day, or Sequel to the Well Spent Hour,
German Popular Stories, edited by Mrs. Follen,
Aunt Mary's New Stories, by Mrs. Hale,
The Skeptic, by Mrs. Follen,
Formation of the Christian Character, 20th ed.
Livermore's Lectures to Young Men,
Whisperings from Life's Shore,
Memoir of James Jackson, Jr.

For sale at No 134 Washington street, opposite School street. j22.

Valuable Farm for Sale.



In East Lexington, situated on the old Cambridge and Concord turnpike road, five miles from Cambridge, eight from Boston, within one mile of the East Lexington Depot. Said Farm contains about fifty-four acres of the best of Land, suitably divided into Mowing, Pasturing, Tillage, and Woodland, with abundance of Orcharding, of various kinds of fruit.

The average quantity of Hay cut yearly is from forty to fifty tons, mostly English, and suitable for market. There is a large and convenient House, Barn, and suitable Out Buildings, all nearly new. There is also a ready market for all the milk at the Farm

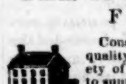
The above described Farm will be sold altogether, or in parts to suit purchasers, at a low price, and on reasonable terms. The subscriber being in ill health is desirous to sell the above described Farm. Possession given immediately, if desired. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

WM. H. LAWRENCE,
june22 tf East Lexington.

Farm for Sale

A Valuable FARM for sale, for merly owned by Samuel Harrington, Esq., deceased, situated in Westboro', in the County of Worcester. Said Farm is delightfully situated two miles south of the centre of the town and depot, on the road to Upton. It contains about 90 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and 16 acres of good Wood land The soil is good, and probably capable of producing as much or more than any place of its size in the County. It has mostly wall fence, and abundantly supplied with water by a pure stream flowing through its centre. Also, an abundance of fruit, of most all varieties. Terms made easy. For further particulars, apply to J. HARRINGTON,
june15. 4w* 63 Milk street, Boston.

Farm in South Hampton, N. H.
FOR SALE.



Consisting of about 75 acres of Land extra quality, Buildings large and convenient, variety of choice Fruit Trees, and wood enough to supply a family, situated within 2½ miles of the village of Amesbury and Salisbury Mills and 1 mile from a District and High School.

Price $3000. It will be divided if desired For further information inquire of GREENLEAF KELLY, or the subscriber on the premises.

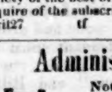
SAMUEL FLANDERS.
South Hampton, June 15. 3w*

For Sale in Billerica,

A neat well built Cottage with about two acres of land. The House is nearly new and in complete repair; is pleasantly located about thirty rods from the Town-House—and is well shaded with Fruit and Forest Trees. The land is in a high state of cultivation and well stocked with Fruit Trees and yields a variety of the best of Fruit.

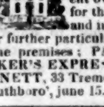
Inquire of the subscriber, adjoining the premises.
april27 tf FITCH TUFTS.

Administrator's Notice.



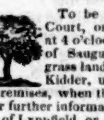
Notice is hereby given that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of Aaron Ward, late of Hopkinton, in the county of Middlesex, Laboror, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the Estate of the said deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to SILAS MIRICK, Administrator
Hopkinton, June 1. 3w

To be Let.



A House and Shoe-maker's Shop, in South Framingham, ten rods from the Depot. A good situation for custom work.
Inquire of
THEODORE H. WHEELER.
June 1. 3w

Country Seat for Sale.



A good two story House and Barn, with about 11 acres of excellent Land, with fruit, situated in Southboro' Centre. The present owner, about removing to the sea shore for the health of his family, will sell low, and immediate possession given.

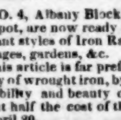
For further particulars inquire of LORENZO FISHER, on the premises; PARKER & TARBELL, Southboro'; PARKER'S EXPRESS, 20 Congress street, and JOSEPH BURNETT, 33 Tremont Row, Boston
Southboro', june 15. 3m*

Land at Auction.

To be sold at Public Auction, by order of Court, on Monday, the 15th day of July next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., a lot of LAND in the town of Saugus, containing about 10 acres, being grass land, and a part of the estate of Daniel Kidder, under guardianship. Sale will be on the premises, when the conditions will be made known.

For further information inquire of JOSIAH NEWHALL, Esq. of Lynnfield, or
june29 3t MELVIN C. EDSON, Guardian.

Horse Strayed or Stolen,



From the premises of the Subscriber in Bedford, a LIGHT BAY HORSE, and about eight years old. Whoever returns said horse, or gives information concerning him, will be suitably rewarded.
ELDRIDGE MERRIAM.
Bedford, Mass., June 25th. 2w* j29

The N. E. Wire Railing Company

NO. 4, Albany Block, near the Worcester Railroad Depot, are now ready to furnish in any quantity, new and elegant styles of Iron Railing for public grounds, cemeteries, cottages, gardens, &c.

This article is far preferable to cast iron, being woven entirely of wrought iron, by which process additional strength, durability and beauty of design is given to the fabric, at about half the cost of the former.
April 20. 3w

Valuable New Work on Poultry.

HOVEY & CO. have just received from London, a few copies of the "DOMESTIC FOWL," a new work on Poultry, by Mr W. J. Nolan, the celebrated Fowl breeder of Bachelor's Walk, Dublin; 1vo. 12mo., with engravings of the Cochin China, Black Spanish, and other breeds, of which Mr. Nolan possesses genuine stock, accompanied with full directions for breeding and rearing Fowls; and embellished with a fine engraving of the Queen's Poultry-house, &c. Price $1.25 per copy.
june22. HOVEY & CO., 7 Merchant's Row.

Genuine Dillow's Heave Cure,

Which for a long time we advertised in the Ploughman, is still to be had of the regular retail Agent.

THE great value of this powder for the cure of Heaves, or Colds and Coughs in Horses and Cattle, has brought a counterfeit article into the market, of little or no value. Purchasers should be careful to get the genuine of the original Wholesale and Retail Agent, WM. B. LITTLE, 104, 108, 110, Hanover, corner of Salem street, Boston.
may25

NOTICE.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 5th inst, a boy by the name of William Howland, an Indented Apprentice, taken from the House of Reformation, Boston. All persons are forbidden to harbor or trust him on my account. BENJ. HOWARD.
West Bridgewater, June 17. 3t* j22.

Middlesex, ss. To the Heirs at Law and others interested in the estate of Amos Frost, late of West Cambridge, in said County, Yeoman, deceased. Greeting.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to me for Probate by Thaddeus Frost, the Executor therein named.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the first Tuesday of September next, to show cause, if any you have, either for or against the same.

And the said Thaddeus Frost is ordered to serve this Citation by giving personal notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, living within ten miles of said Court, seven days, at least, previous thereto, and, by publication hereof in the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, three weeks successively, the last publication to be three days at least before said Court.

Dated at Cambridge this 21st day of May, A. D., 1850.
S. P. P. FAY, J. Probate.
june22 3t

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix to the last will and testament of SAMUEL BALLARD, late of Ashland, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased,—testate, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to NANCY A. BALLARD, Executrix.
Ashland, June 25. 3w. july6

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the last will and testament of MOSES WHITCOMB, late of Boxborough, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, deceased,—testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to MOSES WHITCOMB, Executor.
Boxborough, June 25, 1850. 3w* july6.

Scythes, Hay Forks, Rakes, &c.

DARLING'S, Farwell's, and other manufacturers' best Warranted Scythes; Partridge's Hay Forks; Hall's, Simonds's, and other Rakes; Lamson's Scythe Snaths; Norway Scythe Stones; Rifles, &c. For sale by
HOVEY & CO.,
june29 No 7 Merchant's Row, Boston.

Cheap Salt.

900 Bushels Salt suitable for Agricultural Purposes, will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers at HOLBROOK'S Salt Stores, No. 51, 52 Long Wharf.
april20 3t* E. OAKES & PERKINS.

Guano.

50 Tons Best Peruvian Guano. For sale by
PARKER & WHITE,
may11 No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone st.

Orange Carrot Seed.

1500 POUNDS of Prime Orange Carrot SEED, of growth of 1849. For sale by
RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.,
j8 Over Quincy Market, Boston.

Dr. Gay's Blood Purifier

WILL cure Rheumatism, Scrofula, Coughs, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions on the face, Sore Throat, Liver Complaints, and other complaints arising from weak or diseased blood.

Accidental Poisoning by coming in contact with plants of a poisoning nature, or from the bite or sting of animals, often by being absorbed into the blood, affect the sufferer for years to come—the only sure way to remove them is to purify the blood.

This thorough Vegetable Purifier of the Blood is prepared by a physician of great experience, in such a manner that it will not injure the stomach or teeth, and is not unpleasant to take.

The Proprietor knows it to be perfectly pure, and will do all it is recommended to do. He invites Physicians to test it thoroughly.

Particular care should be observed in purchasing, as there are other preparations for sale called Blood Purifiers. All the genuine will have the written signature of Wm. B. Little on the cork. Sold by Druggists generally, and by Agents, who will be appointed if applied for (post paid) to
WILLIAM B. LITTLE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT,
104 Hanover street, Boston.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Worcester	D. Scott.
Lowell	Carleton & Hovey.
Salem	Brown & Pierce.
Lawrence	Wilson & Whitney.
Haverhill	George A. Kimball.
Newburyport	Charles Whipple.
Andover	E. A. Russell.
Fall River	J. Russell.
Danvers	A. Town.
Jamaica Plains	J. P. George.
Woburn	E. Cooper & Son.
Lynn	A. L. Holder.
Quincy	Mrs. E. Hayden.
Amherst	E. Cowles.
N. Bridgewater	E. Southworth.
Springfield	B. K. Bliss.

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord	F. H. Rollins.
Nashua	T. H. Gibby.
Manchester	J. A. Perry.
Great Falls	Mark Noble.
Dover	D. Lathrop & Co.

IN VERMONT.

Brattleboro	J. C. Smith.
Burlington	A. C. Spear.
Bennington	S. P. Peck.
St. Albans	L. L. Dutcher.

June 1.

Butter Moulds.

A CONVENIENT article for Butter Makers, in lumping. The mould, when full, holds exactly one pound of Butter, and it comes out neatly stamped.
Also—Butter Stamps, for sale at reduced prices, by
j8 RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.

Millet and Buckwheat!

50 BUSHELS of extra quality Millet SEED, 100 do Buckwheat, heavy and fine.
RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO.,
j8 Over Quincy Market, Boston.

Notice to the Public.

WHEREAS, E. FRANKLIN HOWE, a minor, has left my house and business, and gone to parts unknown to me,—I hereby notify all persons who may have any dealings with him, not to trust him on my account, as I will not pay any debt of his contracting.
Framingham, June 10. 3t EZEKIEL HOWE.

Steam Engines for Sale.

THREE small Steam Engines—new, and in good order, of 4½ in. cylinder, (3 horse power, with 5½ lbs pressure and horizontal action, are offered for sale These Engines are perfect, thoroughly built, and will now be sold low. Apply at the office of the "*American Union*," 22 School st.
june8 6w.

American Unitarian Biography.

CONTENTS—Memoir of Noah Worcester, by Henry Ware, Jr.
Memoir of John Prince, by Charles W. Upham,
" Of Ezra Ripley, by Barzillai Frost,
" Of James Freeman, by F. W. P. Greenwood,
" Of Eliphalet Porter, by George Putnam,
" Of Aaron Bancroft, by Alonzo Hill,
" Of Joseph Mottey, by David Damon,
" Of John Allyn, by Convers Francis,
" Of Henry Ware, by John G. Palfrey,
" Thaddeus Mason Harris, by Nathaniel Hall,
" John Thornton Kirkland, by Alexander Young,
" Nathaniel Thayer, by Alonzo Hill,
" Abiel Abbot, by Stevens Everett.
1 vol. 12mo. pp. 406. Price $1.00. Published by
JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington st, opposite School street.
j8.

New Horse Rakes.

30 REVOLVING HORSE RAKES, with iron capped teeth. For sale by
PARKER & WHITE,
june29 No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone st.

Damaged Coarse Fine Salt

600 BUSHELS Coarse Fine SALT, suitable for Agricultural purposes.
Also. 100 bags Coarse Fine Salt, a little stained, suitable for Hay and Cattle. 300 bags Coarse Fine Salt, in prime order. 3000 bags ground Rock Salt, superior in quality to any of the rubbish now offered for sale. Those who want Salt of any kind will do well to call at Holbrook's.
June 1. 6t.* E. OAKES & PERKINS

At Home.

DR. MORTON, Surgeon Dentist, No: 19 Tremont Row, opposite the Boston Museum, will personally employ his discovery (Ether), extract and fill teeth, and insert his beautiful artificial ones, without the slightest pain.
june8 eoptf

Andover Agricultural Store.

N. SWIFT offers for sale a complete assortment of Agricultural Implements and Seeds from the Establishment of RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO., which will be sold at Boston prices.
Andover, April 27. 6t*

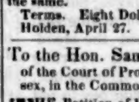
Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of
JOHN BLOOD,
late of Pepperell, in the County of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
SAMUEL TUCKER, Administrator.
Pepperell, May 21, 1850. 3w* may25

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of
BRADFORD BELKNAP,
late of Framingham, in the county of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased. intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to CARLETON PARKER, Administrator.
Framingham, May 7, 1850 3w June 1.

Green Mountain Morgan.



This Horse will stand the coming season at the stable of the subscriber in Holden, Mass., for the use of those engaged in breeding. He was sired by the celebrated Green Mountain Morgan, owned by Silas Hale of South Royalston. He weighs 1100 pounds, is 15 hands high, bright bay, with black mane and tail, is a fast trotter.

Also, one Roan Horse, six years old, 15 hands high, sire the same.

Terms. Eight Dollars the season.
Holden, April 27. B. W. ABBOTT.

To the Hon. Samuel P. P. Fay, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Probate, in and for the County of Middlesex, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THE Petition of Warren Whitney, of Sherburne, in the County of Middlesex, Guardian of Lucy Ann Leland and Joseph P. Leland, Minors,

Respectfully represents, that the said Minors are interested in certain real estate, to wit,—one undivided fourth part of four certain tracts of Land situate in said Sherburne, which were assigned and set off to Rachel Leland, of said Sherburne, Widow, as her Dower, or thirds, out of the real estate of her late husband, Joshua Leland, deceased. The first tract contains twenty-seven and a half acres, more or less—the second tract contains three acres, more or less, and is called the Old Field—and the third tract, called the River Meadow, or West Meadow, contains one acre, more or less. Reference being had to the assignment of said Dower, or thirds, to said Widow, for a particular description of the boundaries of each of said tracts, and all of said real estate being subject to the Dower of the said Rachel Leland, as the same is assigned to her. The other piece of Land situated in said Sherburne, containing four acres, being the easterly part of Brown's Meadow Lot, reference being had for the boundaries thereof to said assignment, as aforesaid, and is subject to said Dower; that it will be for the benefit of said Minors that their interest therein should be disposed of, and the proceeds thereof put out and secured to them on interest. Wherefore the said Guardian prays, that he may be authorised and empowered to sell and convey the same agreeably to the law in such case made and provided. WARREN WHITNEY.

Middlesex, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Framingham, in and for said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-fifth day of June, A.D. 1850,

UPON the Petition aforesaid this day preferred by the above named Warren Whitney, Guardian,

Ordered, that the said Petitioner notify all persons interested therein to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Cambridge, in and for said County, on the first Tuesday of September next, by advertisement of the foregoing petition with this Order thereon, three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed in Boston, the last publication to be ten days at least before the said first Tuesday of September, when and where they may be heard concerning the same; And make return, under oath, of his doings he ein unto said Court.
S. P. P. FAY, J. Prob.
Copy, Attest, ISAAC FISKE, Reg.
July 6 3t*

The Magazine of Horticulture,

THE oldest and cheapest periodical of the kind in the United States, devoted to Horticulture in all its departments, and containing every variety of information on the cultivation of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, useful to Gardeners generally. Published by Hovey & Co, 7 Merchant's Row, at $2.00 per annum, payable in advance. A liberal discount made to agents and publishers.
HOVEY & CO.,
june29 7 Merchant's Row, Boston.

THE POET'S CORNER.

A TOAST FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.

God bless the good old Thirteen States ;
 God bless the young ones too ;
Who cares for musty Birthday dates—
 God bless them Old and New.
The old ones first our freedom gain'd,
 In bloody fight of yore ;
The young ones have their rights maintained,
 As the old ones did before.
Or South or North, or East or West,
 Twin sisters a[illegible] ;
One mother nursed them at her breast,
 And that was Liberty.
And may the wretch whose hand shall strive
 To cut their vital thread,
Be scorn'd while in this world alive,
 And scorn'd when he is dead.
Now fill the bowl with Nature's wine,
 Let's drink "God Save the King,"
The only King by right divine,
 The Sovereign People King.
For they 're the only King I own,
 All others I despise,
The King that towers above the throne,
 The king that never dies,
O ! may that sceptre wide extend,
 O'er every land and sea,
Without beginning, without end,
 And conquer to set free.
Till Freedom's banner floats alone,
 A beacon in the sky,
And man no other Lord shall own,
 But Him who rules on high. OLD '76.

[Journal of Commerce.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

A CLIENT'S IDENTITY ILLUSTRATED.

Bill Campbell was a wag. I remember, when I was a boy, how I used to look up to Bill as the very model of human excellence, as he walked in with his constable's saddle-bags on his arm, and everybody crowded round him to hear his last joke. My father kept a country inn in Kentucky, and all the neighbors used to assemble there in the afternoons to call for a "half pint"—plank down a "nine-pence," (now vulgarly called a "bit,") for it, and make the juvenile corn-juice suffer. Billy seldom failed to be on hand, and his loud merry laugh, and the universal attention paid to all he said or did, excited my highest admiration. I often paused, in draining another "half-pint," to listen, and breathe the fervent wish that I might, some day, be a constable and a Bill Campbell.

My idea of the man was greatly magnified by his stories of a voyage to Ireland after an estate left by some of his ancestors, and his frequent reference to the peculiar names of his children.—To use his own pronunciation and orthography, the oldest bore the cognomen of "Cecillius Diodorus Dioclasian Daggerwood Campbell."

Bill had been a schoolmaster, and whenever anything went wrong, he ordered each boy to lay down his book and look him "straight in the face." Gathering his long birch switch, and looking fierce as his jolly face would let him, he would exclaim, with ill-assumed dignity—

"Pete Johnson complains that somebody broke his milk-bottle in the spring—who done it!"

Whereupon some little urchin jumps up and says—"warn't me, thir," before anybody else could say a word. That made a verdict with Bill. He dismissed the jury, and whipped the boy, to the infinite satisfaction of Pete Johnson. But this is only an episode on Bill's life and character. To my story.

Bill advanced from constable to deputy sheriff. About the time Bill's term was expiring, a number of writs were placed in his hands to be executed on Steve Slaughter, who had married a beautiful young wife, and had run through a handsome fortune so rapidly that all his creditors pounced down on him the same time.

The laws of Kentucky required that the officer should *see* the man and *put his hand upon him*, before the writ was sufficiently executed. Hence an oppressed debtor, by avoiding the officer, often saved himself from summary ruin by keeping *non est inventus* until process day expired. Steve had eluded all Bill's vigilance up to the "last day of grace." On that day he went to the village where Steve resided, and walked about very carelessly all day. About sundown he ordered his horse, and made himself somewhat conspicuous as he rode off, by calling on to a friend—

"Tell Steve, if the new sheriff keeps me in, I'll have him next [illegible]."

He went about two miles, hitched his horse at the door of an old farmer friend, and walked in. [illegible] intended going home that night. He was prevailed on to remain till after supper, when he took out his watch, a real "old English bull's eye," and said he believed he "must be joggin," as his son Dioclasian weren't very well the other day.

He rode slowly along back to the village where Steve lived, so as to reach there about ten o'clock at night. Securing his horse in the "edge of town," he went up the back way to Steve's house, and being well acquainted with the premises and the family, and even the bloodhound in the yard, he prefaced his approach with a whistle, which brought Cato bounding and playing round him, and opening the back door, walked in. Bill believed if he executed these writs on Slaughter, the bold ingenuity of the thing would be a feather in his cap with the new sheriff, that was to be. So, eying a fire-light in the bed-room, he did not hesitate to enter.

"Don't be alarmed !" he exclaimed, closing the door behind him, when one of two persons covered him or herself under the bed-clothes, head and ears. "I have only come in my official capacity to see Mr. Slaughter"—and approaching nearer the bed, and seeing Mrs. S.'s beautiful face peering from a large pillow ruffled all round, "Good evening, madam—pardon my intrusion ; the law is imperative that I must do my duty—I have to serve some writs on Mr. Slaughter, and the statute provides that I must put my hand on him, so excuse me for coming to the bed side to do so."

Mrs. S. protested that her husband was not there, and it was a little singular that Mr. Campbell could find no other time or place to ease his conscience of its duty. The other figure in the bed lay still, but gave a sort of cringe when Bill placed his hand upon it, saying that Mrs. S. ought to know he intended no offence to her in the plain performance of his duty, but, rather than shock her delicacy further, by pulling at the bed-clothes, he would waive the other requirement of the law—to *see* the defendant ! So, after holding his hand on the person laying behind, and reading over the writs, he again apologised, and bowing to Mrs. S., who wished the bloodhound would tear him to pieces, and asserting that some people had a great deal of insolence, at least enough to require genteel families to put locks and bars to their doors, he left.

Bill chuckled at his success, and snapping his fingers to remind Cato that it was him, re-mounted his horse, and galloped back to the farm-house where he had supped, told the family, with a broad grin on his face, that he had concluded perhaps, Dioclasian was not very sick, and he had some writs to serve on Steve Slaughter, and to-day was the "last day of grace"—that he had got him this time, and Steve was a ruined man, but he (Bill) couldn't help it ; officers must do their duty, and he never faltered in his. The host was brother-in-law of the incoming sheriff, and Bill went to bed satisfied that he would be retained.

The writs were all returned executed, court came on, and Bill's politics being objectionable to the new sheriff, he was informed that his services could be dispensed with. He took it very kindly, laughed and talked with the boys, called out a "half-pint," over which he told about his official 'cuteness, and offered to bet a quart that old Wright wouldn't get a deputy who would go into Steve Slaughter's bed-room to do his duty.

Court progressed, and finally the cases *vs.* Stephen G. Slaughter were called. Up rose Squire Ballinger, a slender, silent sort of man, but a good lawyer, who requested that Mr. Slaughter be called. His name reverberated three times from the court-house door. At the third call he came in, and, after holding conference with Ballinger for a moment, seated himself behind his attorney. Ballinger's face was full of victorious wisdom, and Steve looked sensibly pleased.

"May it please the court," remarked Ballinger, as he placed his finger between two pages of the statute, ready to open, and looking the court full and confidently in the face, "I believe the writs in the case your honor has just called, and several others against the same defendant, have not been served."

The judge sternly ordered the clerk to examine the writs.

"Executed, May 18th, 18—.
D. SHANE, S. L. C.
By W. S. CAMPBELL, D. S."

read the clerk, saying, as he laid down the papers, that they had been so returned to the office.

"Have Mr. Campbell called," said the little attorney, with a knowing smile, much to the amusement of Steve, "the writs, I know, are marked 'executed,' but Mr. Campbell will hardly say he executed them."

Bill came in, looking rather curious to find out who wanted him, and a little mad at being called away just in the middle of one of Bill Myers's best stories.

"Did you return these writs executed ?" asked the judge.

"Yes, sir," replied Bill.

"But did you *execute* them ?" interposed the attorney, very emphatically.

This riled Bill some. "I never violate my oath, sir—I executed the writs, and returned them executed."

"That is sufficient—are you ready to try the case ?" remarked the court.

"No, sir—no, sir ! may it please your honor—these writs have *not* been executed, and I will prove it by Mr. Campbell himself. Mr. Clerk, swear Mr. Campbell to answer questions."

Bill wondered if he was dreaming, or Ballinger had gone clean out of his wits. The oath was administered, and Bill faced the attorney with a bewildered expression of face.

"Now, Mr. Campbell, are you *positively* certain that you served those writs ?" demanded the attorney, calling them over hastily, and then stooping to gather a mingled whisper and chuckle from Steve. Bill grew nervous. Some legal trap had been set for him, and he was about to fall into it.

"I have said so, sir—yes sir, I *am positively* certain that I executed them."

The news spread that Bill Campbell was about to be exposed for a false return, and the court-house was crammed.

"But," resumed Ballinger," are you certain that you executed them on *Mr. Slaughter ?*"

Bill paused a moment, and at last answered that he was certain of that, too.

A very smiling conference took place between lawyer and client, at the end of which the attorney opened the statute book at his finger, and read "the statute in such cases made and provided," to the effect that the defendant must be *seen and felt* before the service is good. Steve could scarcely repress a "guffaw," and Bill's face assumed an unutterable blank.

"May it please the court there is the statute. Now, Mr. Campbell, I am sorry to impose this question on you, but my client urges it and I must do it—Did you, sir, *see* Mr. Slaughter ?"

"See him, did you say ! Yes—that is—no, sir, I didn't exactly see him, but I—"

"Never mind, sir," interrupted the attorney. "the court sees that the officer has made an improper return, and of course will quash the service."

Bill's immense blue eye was seen to dilate, as it was always known to do when he had a "good one" on hand. With a considerable grin he interposed—

"But I did see him—at least, I had my hand on him."

"How do you know you had your hand on him, if you didn't see him ?"

"I—might have heard him speak," replied Bill, scarcely able to hold in.

The attorney appealed to the court to enforce explicitness of reply, and the gruff functionary ordered Mr. Campbell to be explicit, and not evade the question.

"What was the question ?" inquired Bill.

"If you did not *see* Mr. Slaughter, sir, how do you know you had your hand on him ?"

Bill assumed a mock gravity, while he related, very briefly, his stratagem and movements up to entering the bed-room and the covering up in the bed-clothes, and his parley with Mrs. S., and putting his hand on the covered up person, when he was interrupted by the attorney,—

"This is all very improper, and irrelevant—did you serve the writs on Mr. Slaughter according to law ?" rather excited.

"Well," replied Bill, with a premonitory laugh, "you *will* have it. I don't know, Mr. Ballinger, that I [illegible], but I had my hand on *some man in bed with Mr. Slaughter's wife !*"

The court, bar, and auditory, roared, in which Bill joined ; the little attorney sunk down in his seat, and Steve sprang to his feet with a face pale and expressionless as death. For a few moments the court-room was all disorder. Quiet being comparatively restored, Steve, trembling all over, whispered a few words to his attorney, and skulked away.

"May it please your honor, I am instructed by my client to acknowledge the service of those writs. He informs me that he thought to avoid it by hiding his person under the bed-clothes." There was another general laugh.

The joke went afterwards, whether true or not, that Bill's hand had been on the finest girl in the county, and nothing but fright kept her from screaming out—and that Steve that night was twenty miles from home. [N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

CRUEL BOYS.

"Don't kill it, don't kill it."

"There he goes, catch him ; knock him down."

"Don't kill it, don't kill it."

"Take care, get away, let me throw, I can fetch him."

"Yonder he is, up in the top of that little oak ; give me a rock, I can make him wink."

"O, boys, don't kill it, poor little thing, don't you hear how it begs!"

"Pshaw ! go long away. Knock him out, boys, its nothing but a little old jaybird ; kill him, kill him."

My attention was attracted the other day, by the above conversation which might have been heard two hundred yards. I heard also heard hallowing and whooping, loud enough to "alarm the natives." On looking out I saw about a dozen of school boys after one little young jay-bird. Among the whole crowd, there was but one boy who sympathised with the little half-feathered chirper. He begged for him manfully, saying : "don't kill him, don't kill him." But in vain did he plead for the innocent little creature.—The harder he begged the, louder the other boys hollowed : "kill him, kill him." One throwed stones, another sticks, while a third tried to shake him out of the tree, the rest hollowed, and watched the frightened little creature as he made his escape from one point to another, seeking safety, from the cruelty of his pursuers.

Shame ! shame ! I said to myself. A dozen great big boys after one little bird ! How would you like, now, for a parcel of *bears* to follow you, when you were out from home, and nobody to protect you ? If they did not catch and kill you, would you not be scared almost to death ? Well, now, the little jaybird is just as afraid of you, as you are of a bear ; and it loves to live just as well as you do. Why then do you engage in this cruel sport ? Ah, my little friends, you do not *think*, you forget that the creatures of God are given to us, to *use* not to *abuse*. We are allowed to kill birds and animals for food ; but it is wrong to take life from anything, when there is no necessity for it, or when it is not disturbing us, and being killed, is of no use to us. And it is always a mark of a cruel, bad boy, to see him tormenting and teasing every body and every thing. The cruelty of such boys is not confined to birds and beasts, they are also harsh and unkind to their playmates, to their brothers and sisters. He that can deliberately and wilfully kill a jay-bird, ten days old, will not hesitate to strike his companion, when he is angry, and thus he may go on, step after step, until he becomes a *murderer* of his fellow man. Murder ! What boy is not shocked at the very thought ? Then, my little friends, if you would keep your hands and your conscience clean, do not *kill* even a jay-bird, in sport.

The little fellow that plead so earnestly, saying, "don't kill it, don't kill it," deserves credit. That single act has raised him in an old old man's estimation, at least fifty per cent. I venture he is a good boy to his mother, he is kind to his brothers and sisters and will, if he lives, make an amiable man. He'll pass through the world, without ever having many scratches on his face, and, as I trust, will be loved, honored and respected by all, both small and great.—

THE VALUE OF KNOWLEDGE.

BY THE REV. W. H. FURNESS, D. D.

Although no moral worth can justly be attributed to the man who is honest, industrious, and temperate, merely for the sake of the honor and thrift to which these qualities conduce, yet modes of thinking prevail, which cause the intrinsic value of these virtues to be overlooked, and lead men to account them solely or chiefly valuable as means, means to the attainment of some one of the authorized objects of pursuit, ease, wealth, or place. Unquestionably they are the best qualifications for success in life. Still it greatly derogates from their essential worth, to regard them only as means to something better ; as if any thing the world has to give could be better than virtue itself. It is at once the most solid wealth, and the highest dignity. It is to be estimated, not only, nor principally as a means of worldly well-being, but as an end, as life's noblest end. And he has the true way of thinking, who, instead of being industrious and temperate that he may be rich, is ambitious of being rich that he may have a larger sphere of activity, and a better opportunity of self-control. As it is important that men should know that personal virtue is the great means of happiness, so is it certainly not less important that we should see, far more clearly than we commonly do, that happiness, or rather the possession of those things in which happiness is generally considered to consist, should be a means of virtue, of personal improvement, and should be sought on this account, and for the sake of this good end.

As it is in the moral concerns of life, so is it in relation to intellectual pursuits, the acquisition of knowledge. In order to demonstrate the value of knowledge, it might seem to most persons to be enough simply to enumerate its practical benefits, to show its utility, how it contributes to the daily purposes of life, and confers power, power over inanimate nature, power over men, putting the sceptre of the physical universe in our grasp, and pouring its treasures at our feet.

But even were we able to specify all the uses of knowledge, the half would not be told. After all, there would remain for the love and pursuit of knowledge, a reason above all these reasons ; namely, in knowledge itself. When Henry More, the old platonising divine, was asked why he studied so hard, he replied, "That I may know." When he was asked again, why he wanted to know, again he made answer, "That I may know." Apparently he gave no reason for his intellectual toil ; but, in fact, he gave the very best reason. For there is an absolute worth in knowledge which cannot be computed. It is the natural and necessary food of the mind, the nutriment of our intellectual being. It is in us an ineradicable instinct, to crave knowledge as we crave daily bread. A striking analogy presents itself here between the body and the mind. As the former desires food, so does the mind hunger to know. And this intellectual appetite is felt before we can possibly have any experience of the benefits of knowledge.

This simple fact, by the way, that we desire knowledge before we have the least idea of its advantages, claims particular attention ; because it furnishes a decisive argument against that false philosophy, which has unhappily become the practical, unwritten philosophy of the present day, and which maintains that selfish calculation is the grand spring and wheel of all human activity ; that, in all that a man does, whether it be good or evil, he has always an eye to his own pleasure or profit, and that the purest virtue is only a disguised self-seeking. Against this doctrine, so painfully repugnant to every generous sentiment, Nature herself does most emphatically testify. Here is the natural desire of knowledge, for instance, one of the primal facts in the constitution of man. It is the instinctive yearning of the mind towards something out of itself. It is obviously originated by no calculations of self-interest. For it springs up within us antecedently to any perception on our part of the uses of knowledge. Even the common bodily appetite for food is not, in the first instance, nor ever, while the body is in health, the offspring of calculation. The infant, when it first hungers for nourishment, does not know whether the food it craves will nourish or destroy. Nor can you excite hunger in a sick man by discoursing ever so eloquently upon "the ordinance and institution of eating." But, without discussing the point any farther, we recommend to such of our readers as may wish to know the truth in regard to the possibility of disinterestedness, the writings of one of the profoundest of modern thinkers, Bishop Butler. To his Eleventh Discourse, which is an admirable exposition of the principles of human action, Sir James Mackintosh, in his "View of the Progress of Ethical Philosophy," points as to the dawn of sound philosophy in these later times.

To return ;—there is in man a natural desire of knowledge. It does not look beyond knowledge to any benefit which is to accrue therefrom, but it rests in knowledge as it end. It is not confined within any assignable sphere.—It is not limited to things that are at hand. To the remotest objects in time and space it turns with an interest even more intense than is awakened by what is near. Let the light of knowledge fill never so large a circle, still the mind pants, by the instinct of its nature, to penetrate the dark beyond. Would you be made conscious of this fact of your nature ! Cast one earnest look at the grand dome overhead, and those still fires, hanging so mysteriously there, will instantly provoke "the sacred hunger" of the mind. The aspect of the heavens displays, as in some boundless hall, the natural food of the mind, and nature invites us to enter there, and subsist as in our rightful dwelling. All things challenge our curiosity. They summon us to inquire and know. How great the faculty by which a relationship, closer than that of flesh and blood, is revealed between the mind of man and the immeasurable universe ! It connects him with Immensity and Eternity ; for there are no depths of time or space into which it does not urge him to plunge. It is a badge of his present dignity, a prophecy of his destination. Consider any individual, no matter how obscure, or how he may be bent and scarred by labor, consider how there is folded up within him a power by which he is related, not only to what he sees and knows, but to what is unseen and unknown ; binding him, as by a visible tie, to all existence. His being, thus regarded, dilates beyond the scope of imagination. We contemplate a mighty nature, of which the visible shape is but a dim and vanishing symbol.—One of the most pitiable objects on earth is a human being, in whom stirs no curiosity, no desire of knowledge. Captain Cook tells us that, as he approached one of the islands of the Southern Ocean, a solitary savage was descried, fishing from a canoe. As the vessel of the European drew near, and sought communication with him, he evinced not the slightest astonishment. There was no reason to suppose that he had ever witnessed such a sight before, or that he was bound, as some barbarians are, by his ideas of dignity to express no surprise. Such a condition of human nature seems so abject, that one is almost inclined to think that it must have been a spectral illusion, floating there on the wave, and not a real man with the complete faculties of a man. When, in other instances, the same illustrious navigator tells us of the ardent curiosity of the new tribes that he visited ; this one fact redeems the picture of savage desolation, and is a compensation for all the want and ignorance with which it is associated.

The mere act of knowing, the simple perception of truth satisfies and delights us. It sometimes seems to be thought that the pursuit of knowledge is painful and laborious, and that there would be no inducement to it, were it not for the practical purposes to which the intellectual stores we may gather admit of being put.—And there is a disposition to undervalue all intellectual pursuits that are not productive of some direct tangible benefit, and to discourage all labor of this sort, upon which there is not the fullest insurance in dollars and cents. We have no intention of advocating, in opposition to this tendency, the false notion of the wise men of antiquity, who held it derogatory to the dignity of science and philosophy to apply them to what they pronounced the mean and material interests of every-day life. But we do affirm that the jealous regard, anciently cherished for the honor of science, this uncompromising recognition of its intrinsic excellence, gave a freedom and nobleness to scientific labors, of which they are in danger of being wholly destitute in these modern days, when the mind, with all its wondrous, God-inspired faculties, is wont to be treated as a mere mechanical contrivance to promote the purposes of our social and domestic economy. At all events, into whatever errors ancient wisdom was betrayed by its religious reverence for the intrinsic nobleness of knowledge, we are liable to errors fully as injurious, from our unsleeping avidity to secure its marketable advantages. We have well-nigh forgotten that it has a value in itself, and are ready to defy all studies as barren and worthless that do not serve the common objects of life. We repeat, therefore, the bare vision of truth, of things as they are, produces, or rather it is, an indefinable satisfaction. For the truth of this proposition, we appeal not to poetry—to any of the fine arts, but to those sciences, which, while they are the richest in the applications, of which they admit, to useful purposes, are deemed the most homely and uninviting in themselves.—We shall not rely for illustrations of the intrinsic delights of knowledge, upon such questionable cases as that of Dr. Busby, whose enthusiasm for the classics was so great, that he is said to have died of bad Latin. But we refer the reader to the mathematical sciences.

[Concluded next week.]

CURIOUS CASES IN THE CHARITY HOSPITAL.

The first is that of a stout, hearty and jolly Irishman, who has not breathed through his mouth or nostrils for two months. He had suffered from a contraction of the upper part of the wind-pipe, and was at times nearly suffocated. An incision was made in the neck, into the wind-pipe, below the diseased part, and a crooked silver tube, about three inches long, with a rim on one end, inserted, through which the patient now breathes. In speaking, this man is obliged to put his finger on the end of the tube in order to articulate. The patient now eats, drinks, and smokes with great facility, and says that he is heartier than he ever was before.

The second case was that of Patrick Markey, a fine looking laboring man, about thirty years of age. He says that on Monday night last, he was quite drunk, and laid down on the side-walk, near the Annunciation Market. After a time he rose and went home to his family near by, going to bed and sleeping until morning.—On awakening in the morning, he told his wife that he had a curious pain and sensation in his right ear. He attempted to walk, but fell down. On an attentive observation his wife discovered that the cavity of his right ear was filled with lead ; which would not come out, as it fitted to the different curiously shaped cavities, and appeared to be largest beyond the opening of the aperture. The lead must have been poured into the ear in a melted state, in order to have thus shaped itself ; besides the patient's ear and face were badly burned, as if by contact with a heated metalic substance. The patient has not the least recollection or conjecture by whom it could have been done, nor does he remember having felt any pain in the ear until morning. A part of the lead nearest the opening of the ear was abstracted by a physician previous to the patient's going to the Charity Hospital. Seeing is believing, and we saw and felt the metal in this man's ear ourselves. Dr. Wederstrandt is in hopes that as the parts become inflamed and enlarged, nature and a little assistance will relieve the patient, without a surgical operation. The great wonder now is, how the melted lead could be poured into the ear and the man not know it or feel it ; also who could be base enough to commit an act of such a diabolical character. [New Orleans Picayune.

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES. Among the passengers arrived by the Washington were G. P. R. James, Esq., the novelist, and his family. The Countess Dembinski, the wife of the nephew of the gallant old Polish General, was also a passenger. Her husband was a Major in the Hungarian service, and Aid-de-camp to Kossuth.—He married a young lady of Temesvar, in Hungary. She, with noble devotion, followed him to the field, and remained for many months.—After the surrender of Gorgey, the young Count and Countess, accompanying Kossuth, fled to Widdin on the Turkish frontier, where they remained three months, suffering severely from many privations. They were afterwards removed to Shumla, an eighteen days' journey, in the midst of winter. The young Countess was often obliged to walk on foot many miles under rain and snow, and exposed to all the inclemency of the season. The party remained at Shumla three months, exposed to the greatest suffering, treated more as prisoners of war than guests, their nourishment was exceedingly scanty ; and the promise of employment in the Ottoman army to the Count was loaded with a condition that he should embrace Mahometism, which terms were firmly declined. The health of the young Countess at length gave way to their sufferings ; and on this account she proceeded to Constantinople, where she was most hospitably and kindly entertained by John P. Brown, Esq., the Dragoman of our Legation, at that time acting as Charge d' Affaires. In the meantime her husband was still detained at Shumla, till after Kossuth was forcibly removed to Kutejah.

Unspeakably anxious to join his sick wife, he effected his escape, and made his way through innumerable difficulties and dangers to Varna, whence he obtained passage in a Greek vessel to Constantinople. By aid of some friends he was enabled to proceed to England, and thence embarked for this country.

The above interesting facts we derive from a statement that came from the hands of Mr. James, their distinguished fellow passenger.—We doubt not that our citizens will be ready to manifest to these illustrious exiles all the respect and kindness due to virtue, honor, and patriotism in misfortune.

[N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

LITERARY VISITORS AT WASHINGTON—QUAKERS. The literary ladies now in the city, including Miss Frederika Bremer, Miss Lynch, Miss Sarah E. Clarke, and several others of note, were entertained at a very crowded and pleasant (but for the warmth) party at the National Hotel, at which our jaded and weather worn statesmen appeared rejuvenated, regenerated and disenthralled from the intolerable sameness and tedium of the life they have been leading here for seven months. Messrs. G. W. Alexander, Mr. Candler, and other members of the Society of Friends, with their wives, who have lately been travelling in the West Indies and collecting information with reference to the state of the colored population of those islands, are also at present in Washington. They will remain here but a few days, being on their return to England. [N. Y. Advertiser.

The citizens of Worcester, without distinction of parties, celebrated the Fourth, by a public procession and dinner. The following sentiments were received from different distinguished gentlemen of the State, in reply to invitations to be present :—

From the Hon. John Davis :—*The Union*—It was consolidated by the wisdom of the faithful, and nothing but treachery can sunder it.

From Gov. Briggs :—*The American Revolution*—Its first blow was struck in Massachusetts. During seven long years she was second to none of her sister States in contributing men and money to carry it on. May she never fail to vindicate and maintain its principles.

From the Hon. Stephen C. Phillips :—*Massachusetts*—She has great interests ; she has great men, and she has a character which has been gained by devotion to great principles. Her interests need not be sacrificed, her great men will be duly respected ; but there is no influence of interests or of men that can induce her people to give up her character.

From the Hon. Charles Hudson :—*The Old Bay State*—May it never be said of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as it was of the Commonwealth of Israel, "The whole head is sick, and the whole *heart* is faint."

BURNING OF THE GRIFFITHS.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Express, who was on board the ill-fated boat at the time of her destruction, gives the following account of what he experienced on the dreadful occasion :

"Having returned to the city, and my once happy home, now rendered so desolate by an inscrutable event, after an absence of some three weeks, I wish to give an account of what I saw and experienced of the dreadful scenes that occurred on board the ill-fated steamer Griffith, near Cleveland, on the morning of the 17th June. With the main features of that awful catastrophe the public are sufficiently familiar. I propose to give the details of my own case. I took passages on the Griffith with my wife and four children from Buffalo, (my former place of residence) at 11 o'clock, A. M., the 16th of June. We were going on a visit to my wife's father in Indianapolis, Indiana. I had shipped on the same boat $1500 worth of goods, destined for different places on our route. Everything passed pleasantly through the first day and night, nothing occurring to foreshadow by any evil presentiment the appalling scene that soon followed.

At just about daylight on the morning of the 17th I was awoke by a sort of confused clamor below, followed by a succession of terrific screams, which I supposed proceeded from the emigrant passengers ; they startled me from my berth in my state-room, which I occupied with my family, and where I was sleeping with my little boy (4 years of age.) As I sprang to my feet I discovered flames and smoke forcing their way into our room. I aroused my wife with all the calmness I could command, though from the piercing cries and shrieks that now assailed our ears, and the sound of the raging fire, I comprehended the imminence of our peril. We both clasped our children in our arms and by their hands and with part of their dresses only, and fled through the main cabin forward. There I passed them down as rapidly as possible, (for the flames were in hot pursuit) over the railing on the main deck, and leaped down myself by their side. I then crossed over with my wife, (our children clinging to us) to the forward gangway. At this time the boat had been put towards the shore, and was barely moving in that direction. I looked back, and as I looked hope died within me. The fire was raging with perfect fury, the flames careering thirty feet above the deck and the current of air sweeping it forward with great violence, within a few yards of where we stood. I cast an eye towards the bow, and there, with frantic screams I saw the emigrants and others madly rushing overboard, to avoid the fire and heat which was now becoming intense.

Captain Robey, whom I well knew, was close by me, with his family. The Steward, at this moment, jumped overboard, and the Captain threw his child to him, which he took, holding it by its dress in his mouth. The Captain then passed over into the water his niece, his daughter, his mother, and then his wife, and made a plunge into the lake himself. I saw all this passing before me ; it was but the work of a very few moments. But who can describe the agony that was compressed during that brief period—there was nothing we could grasp at with which to bouy a hope. I could administer no comfort or encouragement to my poor wife ; we looked into each other's faces and upon our little children with black dismay—despair was too deeply seated in our hearts to throw into word or look a bit of hope—mute, unutterable agony posessed our souls. At this moment I recollect seeing that the dresses of my wife and little girl (8 years old) were on fire in places. My wife hugged her infant to her breast—my two little girls and my darling boy clung to my pantaloons and cried, "Pa, don't let me burn up." As the only alternative, and with the concurrence of my wife, I was forced to follow the example of the rest, and one by one, as rapidly as I could, dropped my children over the side and my wife next, and I plunged after them, leaping a little beyond my wife so as not to strike her in my fall. I went under a little, and on rising to the surface, swam round and round in search of them. In the infatuation of the moment I expected to find them floating—but how vain and unreasonable it was. Horror stricken to find them gone—all gone—I wonder I did not sink to the bottom like lead. In their terror they must have sunk almost instantly on touching the water.

Bewildered, I struck out, I know not how, towards the shore. I had made but a few strokes when I felt a hand upon my heel. I looked back and saw a man struggling, with one hand grappled tightly upon my foot ; he drew me under twice, but, with a feeling of reckless desperation—for I had lost all fear of drowning—and by dint of great exertion, I kicked him off and disengaged myself—he drawing off my stocking as he went down. I then made vigorously for the shore, which was distant, I should judge, half a mile. The boat had ceased to move before I left her, having run aground. As I proceeded I found I had ever exerted myself, but still I struggled on, straining every nerve, and before I reached the shore blood gushed from my nose and ears at every stroke of my arms. At length I felt my feet touch the ground, and in another moment I gained the beach and threw myself on the sand. Oh ! the agony of my reflections as I lay in the sight of that wreck of all I held dear, and surveyed the placid waters that had closed so soon over its innocent victims. It seems to me that there was concentrated into that brief space more of bitter suffering and horror than can be inflicted by a whole life-time of common misery and woe, even if compressed within a single day.

As I looked out upon that cruel deep and gazed aloft into that smiling heaven, I felt for a moment as if I was mocked at and jeered by that bright sky, and in the frenzy of my despair I said "Hope is a delusion, and Faith a lie"—"There can be no God." I felt for a time as if a merciful God could not afflict with such terrible accumulation his defenceless creatures. May that good Being forgive the weakness of a chafed and wounded spirit, and regard with forbearance the murmuring and rebellion of a lacerated heart.

I can write no more. I recovered the bodies of those, who living, were dearer to me than my own life, and whose memories, now that they are dead, I delight to cherish, though every thought sends a pang to the inmost recesses of a constantly bleeding heart. I buried them in Buffalo, in one grave.

And now, Mr. Editor, one word in conclusion, will *nothing* be done to render more secure the precious lives of passengers upon our rivers and lakes ?

Respectfully and truly yours,
FRANKLIN HETH,
No. 62 Warren street.

A FAIR HIT.

In his late speech on the compromise bill, Gen. Cass touched the southerners in relation to the non-intervention doctrine, as follows :—

Some three or four years since, during the Mexican war, a proposition was made in the House of Representatives to pass what is now historically known as the Wilmot Proviso, by which slavery was to be interdicted by the action of the general government in all the acquisitions we might make from Mexico. The measure then failed ; but the effort was renewed, and has been continued without relaxation to this time. The South, justly offended at such an attempt to exercise a power not found in the constitution, and to interfere with the local concerns of a distant people, remonstrated against the effort, and exhibited a determination to resist it at all hazards. They said : *You have no right to legislate upon the subject of Slavery. It is not in the bond which holds us together. If you do so that bond is broken. Let it alone. It belongs to the people to regulate in their own way.* It will not be denied that that is what the South then demanded, and all it demanded of the general government.

Well, this view prevailed. The interference of the government was prevented ; and since the origin of this controversy, not a single legislative measure has been adopted upon the subject, in relation to these new acquisitions. So far the question has been left to the people to decide, and they have decided in California that slavery shall not be admitted there. The committee, true to this principle of non-intervention, have reported bills for the admission of California and also for the establishment of governments over the residue of the Territory, with no action by Congress on the subject, leaving the matter to be settled by the people themselves. And yet we have seen this arrangement assailed with a zeal amounting almost to violence, and the proposition denounced *as a sacrifice of the South to the North.*

The above it seems to us is very just. For a time the South professed to be willing to allow the people of the territories to settle the question of slavery as they saw fit. They were in favor of the doctrine of *self-government* in every community so far as its domestic institutions were concerned ; but now, when it becomes apparent that the people of the territories are in favor of *free* "domestic institutions," they go a step further and claim that Congress shall interfere to force slavery into the territories. [Plymouth Rock.

A NURSERY SONG.

As I walked over the hills one day,
I listened, and heard a mother sheep say,
"In all the green world, there is nothing so sweet
As my little lammie, with his nimble feet,
 With his eye so bright,
 And his wool so white,
O, he is my darling, my heart's delight.
 The robin, he
 That sings in the tree,
Dearly may dost on his darlings four,
But I love my own little lambkin more,"
And the mother-sheep and her little one,
Side by side laid down in the sun,
As they went to sleep on the hill-side warm,
While my little lammie lies here on my arm.

I went to the kitchen, and what did I see,
But the old gray cat with her kittens three.
I heard her whispering soft—said she,
"My kittens, with tails all so cunningly curled,
Are the prettiest things that can be in the world,
 The bird on the tree,
 And the old ewe, she
May love their babies exceedingly ;
 But I love my kittens there,
 Under the rocking-chair.
I love my kittens with all my might,
I love them at morning, and noon, and night,
Which is the prettiest I cannot tell—
 Which of the three—
 For the life of me—
I love them all so well.
Now I'll take up my kitties, the kitties I love,
And we'll lie down together beneath the warm stove."
Let the kitties sleep under the stove so warm,
While my little darling lies here on my arm.

I went to the yard, and I saw the old hen
Go clucking about with her chickens ten.
She clucked, and she scratched, and she bristled away,
And what do you think I heard the hen say !
I heard her say, "The sun never did shine
On any thing like to these chickens of mine,
You may hunt the full moon, and the stars if you please
But you never will find ten such chickens as these.
The cat loves her kitten, the ewe loves her lamb,
But they do not know what a proud mother I am ;
For lambs, nor for kittens, I won't part with these,
Though the sheep and the cat should get down on
 their knees.
 No ! no ; not though
 The kittens could crow,
Or the lammie on two yellow legs could go.
My own dear darlings ! my sweet little things !
Come, nestle now, cosily, under my wings !
 So the hen said,
 And the chickens all sped,
As fast as they could, to their nice feather bed,
And there let them sleep in their feathers so warm,
While my little chick nestles here on my arm.

[Magazine for Children.

A SUPERANNUATED DANDY. Although going towards 70 years of age. Lord Brougham makes himself the laughing-stock of the House of Lords by his dandyism and coxcombical airs. If his lordship were only tolerably good looking, there might be some excuse for him ; but it has pleased Nature to stamp upon his face her ugliest imprint, and to furnish the central feature thereof with a vibratory power which keeps it in perpetual motion. In fact his nose *is*, what his lordship is *not*, always a wag. His person is, moreover, ungainly, and his carriage awkward. Fancy such a man dressed in white silk stockings, blue breeches, and a frock coat in the extreme of fashion, and you have the ex-lord chancellor as he is represented to have recently entered the House of Lords and moved towards the woolsack, which he once occupied, with the apparent intention of dancing a *pas seul* thereupon. [Noah's Messenger.

ACCIDENTS IN NEWBURYPORT.—We are sorry to learn that three young men were injured by accidents from powder on Thursday morning. The most serious was that which befel a lad, son of the late Mr. Samuel Loud, who had a bunch of crackers thrown upon him, while he had a powder horn hanging around his neck. The powder exploded and burned him very badly, and there is danger that he may lose one or both his eyes, from the inflammation which has followed. Another injured his thumb by the explosion of a pistol, so that it has been amputated at the upper joint. A third, at the ship yards, was badly wounded in the knee by the bursting of a small cannon. [Herald.

CAPT. TAGGART'S PATENT FLYING MACHINE SUCCESSFUL. At Lowell on the 4th, at 4 P. M., Capt Taggart made a balloon ascension with his flying machine attached. He was up 1 1-2 hours, travelled about 75 miles, and showed himself over Dracut, Tewksbury, Haverhill, Reading, Andover, Danvers, Ipswich, Georgetown, Lawrence, Methuen, Salem, and other towns. He also went some distance out to sea. On his way back to Lowell, at Middleton, the geering to his flying machine broke. Had not this accident happened he would have landed in or near Lowell, where he started from. [Post.

A Berlin papers says a young lady the daughter of one of the officers of the staff, was wiping her face with a towel, when she suddenly uttered a piercing scream, and the blood was seen to flow in abundance. By chance a needle had been left in the towel, which entered her eye so deeply as to occasion the loss of sight.

THE STATE HOUSE. Our beautiful Capitol attracts all strangers who visit the metropolis of New England. In ordinary seasons, from 300 to 400 visit the cupola per day ; but for the past four weeks the average has been over 1000, ranging from 400 to 1700 per day.

BOUNDARIES OF NEW MEXICO. A letter from Santa Fe, to the St. Louis Republican, states that the constitutional convention of New Mexico prescribed the following boundaries for the new State :

"On the east, the State runs to the 100th degree of latitude. The points where that line cuts the Arkansas and the Colorado of Texas are points in the boundary. On the west, New Mexico is bounded by the 111th degree from the Colorado of California to the intersection of that line of latitude with the Gila. Thus, on the east and west, the State of New Mexico is bounded by parallels of latitude." By this constitution *slavery is prohibited in the State.*

GEN. TAYLOR BECOME A SUGAR PLANTER.—President Taylor, we understand, has purchased the splendid sugar plantation of Capt. Fullerton, situated about 25 miles from the city, on the right bank of the river. He paid we understand. $73,000 in cash. It is the purpose, we learn, of the General to abandon his cotton plantation near Rodney, which is subject to overflows, and concentrate his force upon his new purchase. We have no doubt that about the time the General gets his new plantation under way, the annexation and independence of Cuba will render the sugar culture very valuable, by giving to the United States the whole control of this important article of production.—[N. O. Delta, 8th.

TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES. Washington, July 1. The Intelligencer of this morning says that the Sublime Porte, jealous of European powers, and favorable to us, has, at the request of our minister, despatched a public agent to the United States to examine and report on our navy, resources, industry, &c.

DESPERATE ASSAULT. Joshua P. Scott, a colored man about thirty years of age, who was sentenced to the State Prison for seven years, for burglary, four of which had expired, made a desperate attack on the officers of our State Prison, Wednesday afternoon, which came near resulting in the most serious consequences.

Scott had been in irons for about a year, for an attack, with a deadly weapon, on Mr. Pearce, an under keeper ; but they had, under a promise of good behaviour, been taken off.

He, however, manifested a disposition to disregard the regulations of the Prison, on account of which his usual food was kept from him during one day. A meeting of the Board of Inspectors was holden yesterday, which decided that he must be required to submit to the regulations, or be again put in irons. Officer Mereweather, in company with the Warden and four others, attempted to go into the cell, when he struck Mr. M. twice, with the most deadly weapon we ever laid our eyes upon. Nothwithstanding the blows, Mr. M. grappled with him, and the other persons coming to his assistance, he was secured and put in irons, though not till he had received several blows from the clubs with which they were armed. Mr. E. P. Church, one of the under keepers, received a severe blow from Scott, but is not dangerously injured.

Scott, it appears, was armed and equipped for a desperate struggle to regain his liberty—having inside his vest a breastplate, made by tacking the soles of shoes together, and his hair braided on the top of his head, to protect it from blows ; he had also a bar of iron, an inch in diameter and sixteen inches long, which he wielded, as may be imagined, with terrible force against the officers.

We are happy to learn that officer Mereweather is not dangerously wounded. He exhibited extraordinary courage and firmness in the encounter with Scott ; and undoubtedly, by so doing, prevented a dreadful effusion of blood, and perhaps the escape of the most heardened and desperate convict ever immured in our prison.

[Providence Post.

THE TROOPS AT THE WESTERN POSTS. The Washington Republic publishes orders from the War Department, in which, agreeably to the act recently passed by Congress to increase the rank and file of the army, and to encourage enlistments, it is directed that the light artillery companies be increased to 64 privates each ; while the companies of the army on duty at the posts in Texas, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Minnesota and the Indian Territory, are to be each increased to 74 privates. At the stations in Texas, New Mexico, and the new posts on the Canadian and Arkansas rivers, where there is no regular mounted force, one half of each infantry to be equipped and mounted on cavalry, under the directions of the commandig officer of the military department where they may be serving.

Previous orders, reducing company organizations below 42 privates are repealed. The commanding officers at the posts in the above named territories are to recruit for their companies and their regiments ; and, to encourage enlistments, the following bounties are offered :—in the 8th department, $26 ; in the 9th, $52 ; in the 10th, $117 ; in the 11th, $142 ; at Fort Snelling, $23 ; at Fort Gaines, $27 ; at the post on the Des Moines river, $23 ; at Fort Kearney, $34 ; at Fort Laramie, $48 ; at the posts on the Upper Arkansas river, $37,

THE MEDAL TO COL. FREMONT. The National Intelligencer publishes the correspondence between Hon. Abbott Lawrence U. S. Minister at London, and Col. Fremont, in which the former officially announces the honor conferred upon the latter in the bestowment of a Medal by the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain, in testimony of their sense of his eminent services in promoting the cause of geographical science. Mr. Lawrence says in his letter :

"I can assure you that I felt a proud satisfaction in having the opportunity of being present at the annual meeting of the Society, and receiving this complimentary testimonial of merit to a citizen of the United States who has done so much, not only in the cause of science, but in every department of duty to which he has been called, to promote the honor of his country. It is my fervent hope that your life may be long spared to enjoy your well earned fame in science, and that your success in your new and high position may be commensurate with the name and fame acquired by arduous labor in your brief but brilliant career."

KOSSUTH. We are glad to learn from Count Dembinski, that Kossuth intends coming to this country, with his family, as soon as he shall be permitted to leave Turkey. We trust the honorable offer of Mr. Marsh, to give him passage in a national vessel, will then be renewed.

Count Dembinski also informs us that of the one hundred Polish Refugees, who reached Southampton in company with himself, forty are now on their way to seek a home and subsistence in this country, the remaining sixty having obtained employment in England. Let the poor exiles be remembered when they land upon our shores. [N. Y. Tribune.

VOTES POLLED BY NEW STATES.—On her admission as a state, Louisiana polled 4,748 votes, Indiana 6,789, Mississippi 7,475, Illinois 8,075, Arkansas 3,638, Michigan 11,360, Florida 5,301, and Iowa 14,271. California polled last year ,14,213 American votes. These statistics are taken from an article in the last *Southern Recorder*, to show that California is better entitled to come in as a State, than either of the other mentioned. Besides, Texas, when admitted, had an area of 325,000 square miles of territory. California covers, by her Constitution, 158,000 square miles—less than one half of Texas—and half of that a sandy desert or unarable and rocky mountains. How unreasonable, then, for the South to object to California because she chooses not to have Slavery !—*Georgia*

TIMING IT.

A minister in the Highlands of Scotland found one of his parishioners intoxicated. The next day he called to reprove him for it.

"It is very wrong to get drunk," said the parson.

"I ken that," said the guilty person, "but then I dinna drink as muckle as you do."

"What, sir ! How is that ?"

"Why, gin it please, ye, dinna ye take a glass o' whiskey and water after dinner ?"

"Why, yes, Jemmy, I take a little whiskey after dinner merely to aid digestion."

"And dinna ye take a glass o' whiskey toddy every night when ye gang to bed ?"

"Yes, to be sure, I take a little toddy at night to help me sleep."

"Well," continued the parishioner, "that's just fourteen glasses a week, and about sixty every month. I only get paid once a month, and then if I'd take sixty glasses it would make me dead drunk for a week. Now, ye see, the only difference is, ye time it better than I do."

A HAPPY TEMPER.—An old Connecticut pastor, whose peculiarities of preaching were proverbial, and who was blessed with a temper of great value, was one day told by a parishioner that he did not like his sermons. "Well," said the old man, "I don't wonder at it ; I don't like 'em myself."

THE JESTER.

DARK CONS. "Gumbo ! precede to divulge wy a hemlock swamp am like a rooster !"

"Can't vindicate that predabillary, Cuff, jis gib us de fix fax on de subjic."

"Kase de *crow* comes from it !"

"Ye-au, dere's where you hab me. Now let me ax you one conumderbus."

"Propel it, den !"

"Vy is tunder like good bread !"

"Vell, dispatch yourself ; refine your persihon."

"Kase you can't hab it widout lightnin !"